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# **Daily Report**

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-88-235  
Wednesday  
7 December 1988**



# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-235

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7 December 1988

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

**MITI Files COCOM Charges Against Two Firms**  
*OW0712033288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT  
7 Dec 88*

[Text] Osaka, Dec. 7 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has filed an accusation with the police against Daikin Industries, Ltd., an air conditioner manufacturer, and Tokyo Boeki Ltd., a trading house, for exporting a chemical solution to the Soviet Union in violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules.

Police on Wednesday started searches of Daikin's main office in Osaka as well as the main office of Tokyo Boeki, the exporter.

The two companies were accused on Tuesday of exporting to the Soviet Union 860 tons of a concentrated solution of halogenated hydrocarbon, worth 400 million yen, on 17 occasions between February 1986 and May 1987.

The solution can be used as a fire extinguisher at chemical plants or as a coolant to stabilize the course of guided missiles. It is used in Japan as a washing agent when producing semiconductors.

The COCOM control list of 181 items includes halogenated hydrocarbon solutions with a degree of purity of 99.9 percent or more. Such solutions are called Halon 2402.

The companies made false reports saying that the solutions were of lower concentration, MITI said.

Another COCOM violation case which came to light last spring involved Toshiba Machine Co.'s exports of milling machines to the Soviet Union. That disclosure led to protests by members of the U.S. Congress, who said the sale had damaged Western security.

COCOM, a Paris-based group made up of Japan and all 16 members of NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) except for Iceland, was formed to control the flow of high-tech and strategic goods to the communist bloc.

Japanese firms are required to obtain the MITI minister's approval for exports of controlled items to communist nations.

**Further on Raid of Alleged Violators**  
*OW0712085788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT  
7 Dec 88*

[Text] Osaka, Dec. 7 KYODO—Police Wednesday raided the main offices of Daikin Industries Ltd., a major air conditioner maker, and Tokyo Boeki Ltd., a trading house,

in search of evidence of alleged exports of a chemical solution to the Soviet Union banned under COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules.

The police action followed an accusation lodged by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) with police authorities against the two firms.

The two companies were accused of filing falsified documents with the customs authorities in connection with their February 1986-May 1987 export to the Soviet Union of 860 tons of a highly-concentrated solution of halogenated hydrocarbon, called Halon 2402, worth 400 million yen.

They thus violated the customs act, police said.

The solution, used in Japan as a washing agent in the process of semiconductor production, can also be used as a fire extinguisher at chemical plants, according to industry sources.

The chemical, if it has a degree of purity of 99.9 percent or more, is covered in the COCOM list of 181 items banned from sale to the communist bloc, because it can be converted into a coolant to stabilize the course of guided missiles, the sources said.

A spokesman for Daikin Industries said the company had exported Halon 2402 in accordance with Soviet specifications that it would be used as fire-extinguishing equipment installed in fishing boats.

The company stopped manufacturing and exporting the product this August when it became aware that it could be diverted into military sensitive products, he said.

Daikin, which shares the monopolized production of Halon 2404 with an Italian maker, produced some 200 million yen worth of the chemical annually until last year.

Most of the production is believed to have been exported to Soyuz Gas Public Corp. or Soyuz Chemicals Public Corp. in the Soviet Union, police said.

Tokyo Boeki wrote in the export document submitted to MITI that the solutions were of less than the proscribed concentration, MITI officials said.

Meanwhile, Sumitomo Corp., a major trading company, exported 900 tons of low-purity halon liquids, valued at 450 million yen, to the Soviet Union on seven occasions between March 1986 and July 1988, executive Mitsu-haru Ishii said in a press conference.

The trading house stopped the shipment of the chemical to the Soviet Union because Daikin Industries had closed down its production plant, Ishii said.

In a previous COCOM rule violation case that came to light last spring, Toshiba Machine Co. exported milling machines to the Soviet Union, which U.S. Congress members charged were diverted to make quieter submarine propellers and thus cause damage to Western security.

COCOM, a Paris-based watchdog body on the flow of high-tech and strategic goods to the communist bloc, is made up of Japan and all 16 members of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) except Iceland.

Daikin President Minoru Yamada told reporters at his company's head office that Vice President Yoshihiko Kubouchi resigned to take responsibility for the firm's involvement in the COCOM rules violations.

Yamada said his own salary will be slashed 10 percent for three months and two other company executives will either be demoted or have their salaries cut.

"We apparently violated the COCOM rules and I have to make an apology," the president said.

Yamada said, however, that he has no intention of giving up the post of vice chairman of the Kansai Economic Federation, a powerful economic organization in western Japan.

#### Survey Shows Investment in U.S. Growing

OW0612044788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT  
6 Dec 88

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO—An increasing number of Japanese firms stepped up their investment and activities in the U.S. in the January-June period this year, according to a report issued by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) on Tuesday.

JETRO said Japanese companies' investment in U.S. firms in the form of either joint ventures or 100 percent equity participation increased 21 percent in terms of the number of cases in the first half of 1988 from the same period of last year to total 1,166 cases.

The figure accounted for some 40 percent of the total number of contracts Japan concluded with foreign countries during the six months period in the form of investment, joint development and technical exchanges, the survey said.

The semigovernmental agency's report said Japanese private companies concluded a total of 2,885 contracts worldwide, up 25 percent from the year-earlier period.

Investment in U.S. industries by the Japanese manufacturing sector accounted for 64 percent of the total.

Of the 639 cases of Japanese investment in the U.S., 108 stemmed from automobile-related companies, 92 from high-tech firms in the field of semiconductors, computers and telecommunications equipment, and 54 from machinery makers.

The manufacturing sector accounted for some 64 percent of the total number of investment cases in the U.S. by Japanese corporations, the survey said.

The survey noted, however, that U.S. companies far surpassed Japanese firms in the area of technical cooperation.

Of a total of 359 technical exchange agreements between Japan and the U.S., 149 were technical transfers from the U.S. to Japan, and 98 from Japan to the U.S.

Meanwhile, Japan's industrial cooperation with Asian nations showed a total of 887 cases, accounting for 31 percent of the total, and that with European nations accounted for 614 cases, the survey said.

#### Foreign Minister Uno on Overhaul of Farm Policy

OW0612171188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1648 GMT  
6 Dec 88

[Text] Montreal, Canada, Dec. 6 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno pledged Tuesday that Japan is ready to overhaul its agricultural policy to better reflect market forces.

Uno's remarks on Japanese willingness to change the nation's farm policy appeared to mark the latest attempt by the world's biggest importer of farm produce to help achieve a set of world rules for trade in agriculture.

In a meeting with U.S. Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, Uno said, "Japan has things to improve in its agriculture to better reflect the prevailing market forces."

A Japanese official said Uno reiterated the importance of "food security" in reference to Japan's costly rice policy, as representatives of over 100 countries met to discuss ways to correct the world's farm-trade subsidies.

Lyng told the Japanese leader his country only opposes "trade-distorting" practices, according to the Japanese official.

Lyng also said Japan is "a good customer" for U.S. farm produce, supporting Uno's suggestion that the two countries should cooperate in bringing the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion.

Uno said in his speech before the plenary session of the Uruguay round's midterm review that Japan considers "food security" important as part of global farm reform, which is one of 15 negotiating subjects under the four-year Uruguay Round.

However, Lyng said he is not optimistic about prospects for an agreement on a set of rules for trade in agriculture, citing the ongoing U.S.-EC dispute over farm subsidies.

But the U.S. official noted with satisfaction that Tokyo and Washington have made good progress on key farm issues such as beef and citrus.

Japanese officials said Uno pointed to a decline in Japan's self-sufficiency in food as he emphasized the need for "food security."

The U.S. is calling on its trading partners to set flexible timetables to end all farm trade-distorting subsidies.

But the EC has vowed not to dismantle its common agricultural policy.

The U.S., the EC, Japan and other countries around the world are estimated to allocate over 200 billion dollars a year in support payments to their farmers.

The Uno-Lyng meeting took place as the U.S. was said to be isolated from the EC, Japan, Canada and other nations for linking its package of tariff concessions on tropical products to progress in global trade talks on farm reform.

**Sato Leaves for Montreal GATT Talks**  
*OW0612131088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT  
6 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO—Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takashi Sato left for Montreal Tuesday night to attend the midterm review of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks being carried out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In a press briefing earlier in the day, Sato ruled out the possibility that he will hold talks with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter over the rice issue.

He said that Japan's stance toward the rice trade issue is to refuse to put the issue on the table in any bilateral trade negotiations.

**Concession Offered on Tropical Product Trade**  
*OW0612023888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0140 GMT  
6 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO—Japan has made a major concession in its trade proposals on tropical products with an eye to retaining good ties with Asian countries, officials of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry said Tuesday.

The officials were referring to a package of proposals to ease trade restrictions on tropical products, including a substantial cut in tariffs on bananas, that Japan announced at a panel meeting of trade ministers of 15 developed and developing countries in Montreal, Canada.

Concern over souring the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and jeopardizing overall progress in the Uruguay round of trade talks inspired Japan to concede on the Banana issue despite the already saturated domestic market, the officials said.

Japan presented the proposals at the meeting of a negotiating group on tropical farm produce held Monday prior to a midterm review of progress in the ongoing Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Japan's offer consisted of a loosening up of import controls on over 180 tropical items, including scrapping of Tariffs on 150 products.

The 15 countries attending the group meeting, including the United States and representatives of the European Community (EC), eventually reached an agreement on trade concessions on tropical products.

Some members of ASEAN, such as Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, will be among the primary beneficiaries of the accord.

Tropical products represented one of the most important items on the agenda of the GATT trade conference for developing countries.

They had been demanding that industrial nations scrap or substantially reduce tariffs imposed on 240 items, including fruit, jute, vegetable oils and tobacco.

Japan made the concession on banana trade after its initial proposals, which did not include fruit among the targets of import decontrol, failed to win approval from developing countries.

The accord on tropical products is expected to be approved on the final day of the four-day GATT ministerial meeting.

Japan plans to start implementing the proposed lowering of trade barriers on 180 items from next April.

**Matsushita Company Pulling Out of RSA**  
*OW0612173488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1148 GMT  
6 Dec 88*

[Text] Osaka, Dec. 6 KYODO—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has decided to close its Johannesburg office early next year and has ordered its representatives and their families home, company officials said Tuesday.

Matsushita's decision followed the United Nation's adoption Monday of an anti-apartheid resolution criticizing Japan for being South Africa's top trading partner, the officials said.

The electric appliance company opened the Johannesburg office three years ago and supplied mainly air-conditioners, microwave ovens and videos to that country. The company also has given technical aid to a South African enterprise.

The officials said the value of its trade with South Africa has been halved from the level of four to five years ago. In the present financial year it will plunge by 20 percent from last year, they estimated, forecasting that it would continue to edge lower in the coming years.

Meanwhile, Sanyo Electric Co. Said it is considering taking a similar measure. The firm's trade with South Africa has been reduced to about a third of its value when at its peak. It will be cut by a further 10-15 percent this year.

As for Japan's automakers, Toyota Motor Corp. And Nissan Motor Co. Have already decided to whittle their trade with the apartheid-practicing country.

**Group of Philippine Citizens Refused Entry**  
*OW0712074888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT  
7 Dec 88*

[Text] Narita, Dec. 7 KYODO—A group of 90 Philippine citizens who described themselves as Islamic pilgrims have been refused entry to Japan and 88 of them were ordered to leave Japan for home by Wednesday evening, immigration officials said.

The officials at Tokyo International Airport at Narita said they suspected the group members, who staged a sit-in to protest the ruling, had tried to enter Japan to work.

Immigration and airline officials said the group arrived at Narita on a Philippine Airlines flight on Sunday and asked the immigration office for a 72-hour temporary stay so that they could obtain visas to go to Istanbul, Turkey, to attend an Islamic festival.

The members told the office that there is no Turkish Embassy in the Philippines and they wanted to obtain visas in Japan before going to Turkey via Bangkok.

Immigration officials contacted the Turkish Embassy in Japan and found that no prior notice on the matter had been given by the group. They were also informed that it took a week to issue visas.

The members of the group, including four women, all wore white Islamic caps. They began a sit-in protest after they were informed their application had been turned down.

But two of them disappeared from the airport facilities where they were staying, raising doubts as to whether they were bona fide pilgrims, the officials said.

On October 8, a group of 84 Philippine citizens who described themselves as a Christian group were granted a temporary stay in Japan at Narita while en route home from a visit to the Seoul Olympics, but failed to show up when their period of stay expired, the officials said.

**LDP Plans Party Convention 31 January**  
*OW0612044488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT  
6 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will hold an annual convention at Tokyo's Hibiya Public Hall on January 31, LDP sources said.

The convention will adopt the ruling party's action plan for 1989, the sources said.

**Miyazawa's Secretary Allegedly Received Loans**  
*OW0612151688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT  
6 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 6 KYODO—The founder of the information conglomerate Recruit Co. told the Diet Tuesday he "thought" a Recruit subsidiary extended loans to the secretary of Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to help purchase unlisted Recruit Cosmos shares.

The testimony, given by Hiromasa Ezoe, represented a contradiction with Miyazawa's statement on Thursday that Tsuneo Hattori, the secretary, bought the shares with his own money.

Following Ezoe's testimony at a House of Councillors' tax system committee session, Miyazawa met reporters and defended his position, saying his statement on Thursday was totally correct.

Miyazawa told the press conference that Hattori had never received any loan from First Finance Co., the subsidiary of Recruit.

In a statement to the upper house committee on December 1, the finance Minister said Hattori purchased 10,000 unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos on September 30, 1986, and transferred 20 million yen to a First Finance Bank account on October 15 on Recruit's instructions.

Ezoe, the former chairman of Recruit, in his 160-minute testimony before the committee, said he thought the transfer to the First Finance Bank account was a repayment of loans.

Ezoe retracted his remark later, however, saying, "The remark made by Miyazawa is correct if Miyazawa said so. I am not involved directly in the delivery of stocks."

The finance minister has admitted the secretary acted alone when he purchased shares in Miyazawa's name and retracted an earlier claim that a friend of Hattori was involved in the Recruit insider trading scandal.

Ezoe said he instructed an executive or a secretary of Recruit Co. In mid-September 1986, when Hattori was a secretary to the finance minister, to urge Hattori to buy Recruit Cosmos shares.

"I don't know why the stock transaction was made in the name of Miyazawa. I was not briefed in detail by my staff on the delivery of the stock," Ezoe said.

"I had no particular intention in offering shares to Hattori and I thought him a trustworthy person," he said.

Miyazawa was the sole cabinet member named in a list of 159 recipients of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos from 1984 to 1986. The shares rocketed in value when they later went public in the over-the-counter market.

Ezoe said there are no more politicians or bureaucrats who were involved in the stock scandal other than the 27 figures thus far named, which include secretaries to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Shintaro Abe, and a son of LDP Policy Board Chairman Michio Watanabe.

Ezoe refused to reveal all names of the 159 recipients, pointing out that some private citizens were forced to resign their posts after their names were made public.

Ezoe said he selected close acquaintances, familiar, and trustworthy persons in offering shares and did not seek favors in return.

Earlier in the day, an executive official of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. Attended the committee session also as a sworn witness and said that he did not provide any special favors to Recruit Co. In return for receiving unlisted shares of its real estate subsidiary.

Ei Shikiba, a director in charge of NTT's Integrated Network Service, reversed an earlier statement and said he purchased 5,000 Recruit Cosmos shares at 3,000 yen per share on September 30, 1986 through loans given him by First Finance Co., a finance subsidiary of Recruit Co.

Shikiba had told reporters on October 11 when he was identified as one of the recipients of unlisted Recruit Cosmos shares that he bought them with his own money.

Shikiba said he still holds the shares and cleared off a debt of 17 million yen, including interest, to First Finance on September 30 this year.

The NTT official said he was in charge of sales of NTT's high-speed digital circuits to wholesalers, including Recruit, when he bought Recruit Cosmos shares but that he did not place top priority on sales of the circuits to recruit.

Besides Shikiba, two other NTT officials have admitted they bought unlisted Recruit Cosmos shares. They are Toshihiko Hasegawa, who was head of NTT's Data Communication Division and is now president of Recruit International Van Co., and Kozo Murata, a personal secretary to NTT Chairman Hisashi Shinto.

Hasegawa is scheduled to be summoned to the Diet on Wednesday.

### Mongolia

**Namsray-Led Delegation Leaves for USSR**  
*OW0612153188 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] A delegation of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia led by Politburo member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, Vice President Namsray has left Ulaanbaatar for Moscow. The delegation will visit the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

**Roundtable Held on Soviet Economic Cooperation**  
*OW0712074188 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] The journal NYAMYN AMDRAL—Party Life—of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the journal KOMMUNIST of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee jointly arranged a roundtable in the north Mongolian town of Erdenet to consider the experience of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in joint enterprises. Such enterprises built with Soviet assistance produced half of the country's national income and 56 percent of the growth in industrial output, and they are at a qualitatively new stage in expanding Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation. The participants in the roundtable underlined the vital need of ensuring independent economic activity of joint enterprises and streamlining the mechanism of organizing their operation.

**Batmonh, Sodnom Greet SFRY on National Day**  
*OW0312043588 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1438 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov (MONTSAME)—Jambyn Batmonh and Dumaagiyn Sodnom sent a congratulatory telegram today to SFRY leaders on the occasion of the national day of Yugoslavia—the 43d anniversary of the declaration of the Republic.

The telegram, addressed to Raif Dizdarevic, Sipe Suvar, and Branko Mikulic, says:

The Mongolian people highly assess the achievements made by the industrious Yugoslav people in the course of the country's social and economic development and the SFRY's foreign policy of nonalignment which is directed at strengthening the friendship and trust among people.

We are confident that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the SFRY will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

On this significant day we wish you and the Yugoslav people new achievements in the realization of the decision of the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the telegram notes.

**Leaders Greet Alia, Carciani on National Day**  
*AU0612144588 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT*  
in Albanian 1 Dec 88 p 3

[Telegram from Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; and Dumaagijn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we wish to express to you, and to the government and friendly people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania our warm greetings and very best wishes for magnificent success in socialist construction. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our confidence that the relations between the MPR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop to the benefit of the Mongolian and Albanian peoples.

**Batmonh, Sodnom Greet Lao Counterparts**  
*OW0412113488 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
in English 0910 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh and Prime Minister Sodnom have congratulated Lao people on the 13th proclamation anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Mongolian leaders in their message to their Lao counterpart expressed full support of the Mongolian people for the efforts of the Lao people for peace and tranquillity, for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Mongolian leaders are confident that the friendship and fruitful cooperation between Mongolian and Lao-tian peoples will continue to develop and expand in the spirit of the 1979 treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in the interest of peace and socialism.

**Batmonh Greets 'Arafat on Solidarity Day**  
*OW0412004188 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1450 GMT 28 Nov 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Nov.(MONTSAME)—On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian people, J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The MPR Government considers the proclamation of an independent Palestinian republic, made recently at the extraordinary session of the Palestinian National Council, to be an event which will lead, after many years of heroic struggle of your people, to total victory and which will assert a strong influence on the universal and just normalization of the Middle East crises, the telegram says.

The telegram wishes the PLO leadership and the Palestinian people new successes in the just struggle for the complete realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

**Banned Literary Work To Be Published**  
*OW0712073788 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
in English 0910 GMT 6 Dec 88

[Text] The State Publishing House of Mongolia is working on a three-volume selected works by state prize winner Mongolian playwright Namdal, who lived between 1911 and 1984. It will include his famous novel "Troubled Years" and a number of narratives and short stories. Readers will have the opportunity to read for the first time in original version a narrative called "The Howling of an Old Wolf," which was several times banned from publication.

Namdal was better known as a dramatist, but he is also a great master in prose.

**Appropriations for 1989 Budget Disclosed**  
*OW0512200188 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
in English 0910 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] The care for man and his well-being (?holds) essential place in the state planning budget. One-third of the total investments on 1989 will go to strengthening the material base of the social, cultural spheres and about 40 percent of the state budget will be spent on social cultural measures. Meanwhile, expenditures on defense and management will be cut down by about 5 percent.

**Affect of Phosphorite Mining on Lake Hobsgol**  
*OW0512211888 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
in English 0910 GMT 2 Dec 88

[Text] Is this country in (?real) need of phosphorites? Why should we extract phosphorites from the place just next to common human wealth, Lake Hobsgol? Such a

question has been raised by corresponding member of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences Prof [name indistinct] Tsebegmid in the youth newspaper DZALUU-CHUUNYN UNEN. He raised this matter in connection with the planned exploitation of this phosphorite deposit on Mt Burenhaan, northwest of Lake Hobsgol in northwest Mongolia, which is one of the two clear water lakes in the world. The other is Lake Baykal in the Soviet Union. Scientists have found these two lakes to be linked with one ecological system.

Prof Tsebegmid voices fear that explosions and other mine work in Burenhaan could (?cause) tectonical destruction, and water will go underground.

### North Korea

#### Koreans Blame U.S. for Dividing Peninsula

SK0612151588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1459 GMT 6 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)—Voices denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who obstruct the reunification of Korea are ringing out louder from among the South Korean people and overseas Koreans.

In an article entitled "Present Stage and Tasks of National Reunification Movement" a woman in Seoul said:

The sources of all the misfortunes and sufferings our nation is undergoing lie in division and the United States is wholly to blame for it. It is the United States that bisected the Korean peninsula into two and the "two Koreas" policy has been the main strategy of the United States towards South Korea in the ensuing period.

In an article carried in the university gazette, a student of Koryo University noted that the national division "resulted from the imperialist colonial policy of the United States." He branded the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea as illegal. Some 20 dissident organizations of South Korea including the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification in their declaration said: "The U.S. forces have been reduced to a military tool of dominating the Korean peninsula. Their presence itself is the main factor of division and tension under the present situation".

MINJOK SIBO, the Koreans' newspaper under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan (Mindan), said that the United States is getting overheated in freezing division and defending the anti-reunification military dictatorial "regime", doggedly opposing the reunification of our country.

Overseas Korean figures who participated in the enlarged meeting of the representatives of the national federations for the reunification of the country held in Vienna, Austria, demanded that the U.S. imperialists withdraw at once their nuclear weapons and occupation forces from South Korea.

#### South Students Favor Reunification Plan

SK0512002488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0423 GMT 4 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—A majority of the South Korean students consider that the reunification policy of the DPRK Government is a formula oriented to peace and the North always adheres to Chayusong.

This was disclosed by a recent public opinion poll on the understanding of the northern half of the country conducted by the Social Science Institute of Yonsei University in Seoul and the English Language University Gazette among 442 students.

Answering a question on the orientation of the reunification policy of the [words indistinct] students polled [words indistinct] said that [word indistinct] was oriented to [words indistinct] when asked about the influence of outside forces [words indistinct] South of Korea, they said the North, in their view, was an independent state free from alien influence.

They said they could cheer the North, if a football game were played between the North and the United States, thus "[words indistinct] the anti-U.S. tendency spreading in the university towns."

What drew particular attention was that the students, when asked about their view on the chuche idea, openly answered that it "is reasonable" [word indistinct] covertly "favored" it.

#### DJP Official's Interview Criticized

SK0512044088 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0432 GMT 5 Dec 88

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—The "floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party" in his address over KBS Television on the night of December 2 claimed that it was "not reasonable" to urge the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to testify at the "parliamentary hearing" on the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and that if this situation continued, a future "peaceful change of power" would be made "difficult," according to a report from Seoul.

He threatened that "radical" and "violent" acts would be dealt with by "law" and countered decisively.

This is an intolerable challenge and vicious threat and blackmail to the South Korean people.

He meant that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the mastermind of the Kwangju bloodbath and the main culprit of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic," would be firmly protected by "law" and that the people's struggle for the punishment of Chon Tu-hwan which he insultingly described as "radical" and "violent" would be dealt with by "law." This reveals that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a gang of disgusting traitors to the nation and makes traitorous twins with Chon Tu-hwan.

The "Democratic Justice Party" group threatened the people by crying that "peaceful change of power" would be made "difficult." This openly reveals its sinister intention to intensify the present fascist repressive system and prolong it for an indefinite period with a view to saving the dirty life of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan which is linked with its destiny.

**Dailies Denounces No's Cabinet Reshuffle**  
*SK0712051888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0510 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today comment on the "reshuffle" of the puppet administration staged by the traitor No Tae-u Monday.

His "cabinet reshuffle" is one more crafty move of his group to hoodwink people, mislead public opinion and save the confused political situation, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary.

It continues:

Before the "cabinet shake-up" the traitor No Tae-u blared that he would "break" with the past wrongdoings. But most of the new "ministers" are officials of the past puppet administration. They are made up of those involved in the Kwangju incident and the "scandals of the Fifth Republic," those of puppet military origin, former and present "National Assemblymen" from the "Democratic Justice Party" and "secretaries" of "Chongwadae," the headquarters of dictatorial politics and irregularities and corruption.

Through the "cabinet reshuffle" the traitor No Tae-u has formed the "government" with his confidential lackeys, more wicked and bellicose. The replacement of most of the "ministers" is a fraud to give the impression of "total shake-up" to the people. There is no change in the No "government's" fascist and anti-popular colour.

The South Korean "Government" is still headed by the traitor No, the main culprit who committed the Kwangju massacre and "scandals of the Fifth Republic" together with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The traitor No staged the drama of "cabinet reshuffle" in a bid to put down the strong demand of the people for the "eradication of the legacies of the Fifth Republic" and bridge over the ruling crisis. But with such a tricky gesture he can never quell the struggle of the awakened people.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary says:

His "cabinet shake-up" is a political trickery, which is not intended to realise the desire of the people for democratization, but intended to bolster up the shaking system of the fascist rule.

**Soldier Claims Chon Ordered Kwangju Shooting**  
*SK0712043488 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0428 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)—Ho Chang-hwan, former puppet Army soldier who served in the "special command team" of the Kwangju area "security unit" during the Kwangju incident, stated that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan ordered the soldiers to fire, according to a radio report.

In his declaration of conscience issued December 6, he said, "It is the then Security Commander Chon Tu-hwan who prearranged the course of action in the Kwangju incident and ordered the soldiers to fire."

He said that on May 21, 1980 when the Kwangju incident was at its height, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan arrived at Kwangju Airport, received a report on the Kwangju incident at the "Sangmudae Education Command" and inspected the Kwangju area aboard a helicopter and formally issued the order to fire.

At a "meeting of martial law army officers" the then "command meeting of martial law army officers" the then "Commander of the Special Commando" Chong Ho-yong and three paratrooper "brigade commanders" recommended "order of firing" and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan consented to it, Ho Chang-hwan declared.

**Kwangju Students Attack Prosecutors Office**  
*SK0412100888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1005 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—About 100 students of Chonnam and Choson Universities in Kwangju, the land of resentment, attacked the puppet Kwangju District Prosecutor's Office on December 2, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They thronged to the office with bitter resentment at the No Tae-u fascist clique ignoring the strong demand of the South Korean people for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and fiercely attacked the Prosecutor's Office, loudly shouting "arrest the Chon couple."

Documents of the office were burnt and about 50 sheets of window glasses were smashed.

**South Ministry Attempts To Check Students**  
*SK0712041788 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0413 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet Education Ministry on December 3 called a meeting of university presidents and college rectors from all parts of South Korea and threatened that "tough measures" such as forced temporary closure of schools and collective stay in the same classes would be taken against the universities and colleges where the students' struggle continues for a long period, according to a report.

This is a vicious move and undisguised threat and blackmail to check the students' struggle for democracy.

The puppet clique intends to block the students' massive struggle by threatening them with "tough measures."

The tighter the fascist clique clings to threat and repression, the stronger the resistance of the students and people will grow.

**South Dissident Groups Hold Emergency Meeting**  
*SK0712103188 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1005 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)—About 150 leading members of 35 dissident organizations including the headquarters of the struggle for the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife on December 5 held an emergency meeting on the situation in Seoul for the clarification of the truth behind the Kwangju massacre and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and the punishment of their main culprits, according to a report.

In their speeches, Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che and many other figures pointed out that the people's resentment at the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" was continuously erupting even after the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "apology statement" and the traitor No Tae-u's "special statement."

They denounced the fascist clique for trying to lull the people's resentment.

They stressed that the No Tae-u fascist clique intend to "pardon" the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the mastermind of the Kwangju bloodbath and chieftain of corruption, because "the present 'government' grew from the same root with the 'Fifth Republic'."

**Hydrometeorology Accord Signed With USSR**  
*SK0712042488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0416 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)—A 1989 protocol on scientific and technological exchange in meteorological, hydrological, oceanographic, natural and environmental supervision was signed here on December 5 between the Korean Hydro-Meteorological Service and the Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology.

Present at the signing ceremony were Yi Kon-il, director of the Hydro-Meteorological Service, and Yuri Sedunov, first vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology.

**PRC, USSR Ministers Support Proposals**  
*SK0612044688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0434 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)—At talks between Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen who was paying an official visit to the Soviet Union and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, both sides referred to the Korean question, according to a report.

Both sides pointed out that the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and development of dialogue between Koreans are an important condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a factor of detente and security in this region and expressed support to the constructive proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for attaining this goal.

**Kim Il-song Meets GUANGMING RIBAO Group**  
*SK0312102888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1024 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received today a delegation of the Chinese paper GUANGMING DAILY headed by Yao Xihua, its editor-in-chief, visiting Korea.

Present there were Kim Chong-suk, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift to him.

**Delegation Gives Kim Chong-il Gift**  
*SK0312103588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1029 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the visiting delegation of the Chinese paper GUANGMING DAILY.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned by head of the delegation Yao Xihua, editor-in-chief of the paper.

**LSWYK Delegation Leaves for PRC**  
*SK0712104588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1015 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA)—A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the league, who is chairman of the Korean national preparatory committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, left here today for a visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee Kim Chang-yong who is vice-chairman of the Korean national preparatory committee for the 13th festival, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan.

**Kim Il-song Receives 'Arafat Greetings**  
*SK0612042288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0403 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message of thanks from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, for the support extended by the DPRK to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for terminating the Israeli occupation, founding an independent state and regaining the lost national rights and for its congratulations upon the proclamation of the independent Palestinian state.

The message dated November 19 says:

I, on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, my brothers, and on my own behalf, express most wholehearted thanks to respected your excellency and your government and your friendly people for the firm, principled support of the friendly people of the DPRK under the wise leadership of your excellency, Comrade President Kim Il-song, my brother, for our people's just struggle to put a period to the Israeli occupation, found an independent state and regain the lost national rights.

I am grateful to your excellency for your country's warm congratulations to us upon the proclamation of the independent Palestinian state.

I wish your excellency good health and a long life and happiness and your friendly people under your excellency's wise and courageous leadership constant progress and prosperity.

**Meeting Marks DPRK-Bulgaria Diplomatic Ties**  
*SK0212101388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1006 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on December 1 to mark the 40th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Speaking at the meeting, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu said that the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries reflected the common aspiration and desire of the two peoples to join hands in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism and it was a signal event which set the beginning of the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Bulgaria.

Today the fraternal Bulgarian people are making energetic efforts to fulfil the Ninth Five-Year Plan put forward by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party under the leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov, he said, and went on:

We wish the Bulgarian people greater success in their future efforts to build a highly developed and cultured socialist state by stepping up scientific and technical revolution and turn the Balkan Peninsula into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Petur Danailov made a speech there.

Noting that the Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean people in the endeavours to build socialism, he said that these successes were results of the devoted struggle waged by the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Bulgarian people, he stressed, are convinced that the decisions of the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the high targets of the Third Seven-Year Plan would be successfully fulfilled.

Referring to a series of constructive proposals and initiatives on the part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent reunification of the country, he declared: The Bulgarian people fully support all the proposals of the DPRK to get the nuclear weapons and the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea, ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, turn this region into a nuclear-free, peace zone and reduce the armed forces of the North and the South.

**Kim Il-song Greets Romania's Ceausescu**  
*AU0512170288 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian*  
*1 Dec 88 p 8*

[Message by Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, to Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the united national state]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party [RCP] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Romania,

The 70th anniversary of the founding of the united Romanian national state gives me the opportunity to convey to you, to the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the SR of Romania, and to the Romanian people warmest greetings on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf.

The establishment of the united Romanian national state 70 years ago, as a result of the struggle of the progressive forces of the nation and of the people's masses, was an event of great importance in the history of the Romanian people.

The masses of working people in Romania, headed by the workers class, waged a steady struggle to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and to ensure the revolutionary changes in the society, and today, under the leadership of the RCP headed by you, Romania is going through a period of renewing changes in all areas, and has become a socialist industrial-agrarian state, with a powerful industry and a developed agriculture.

The Korean people highly value all the achievements registered by the fraternal Romanian people in the revolutionary struggle and in the activity of construction, and express their complete support and firm solidarity with the Romanian people's correct efforts to prevent the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and to ensure that the Balkans will be turned into a region of peace and good-neighbornliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases.

I wish to convey to you and to the Romanian people sincere wishes for increasingly greater success in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the RCP National Conference in building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

I express my belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will continue to expand and develop and will reach an increasingly higher level, in the spirit of the agreements we reached during the meetings and talks we held recently.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president

**Kim Il-song Greets Alia on Albanian National Day**  
*AU0612144188 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT*  
*in Albanian 30 Nov 88 p 4*

[Telegram from Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and president of the DPRK, to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] The 44th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution gives me the opportunity, in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf, to send you my congratulations and my warm greetings to you and the Albanian people.

During the 44 years since the liberation of the homeland and the victory of the people's revolution, the Albanian people have transformed their once backward land into a socialist country with advanced industry and agriculture which are at present engaged in a powerful struggle to complete the Eighth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The Korean people rejoice at the great progress that the Albanian people have made in their efforts for economic and cultural development. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will further develop, I avail myself of this occasion to sincerely wish you and the Albanian people even greater successes in independent development and the country's prosperity.

**Kim Il-song Greets Thai King on National Day**  
*SK0412102088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1012 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 1 sent a message of greetings to King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand on the occasion of the national day.

The message says:

Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop in scope, I sincerely wish you good health and happiness as well as you and your people greater success in the endeavours for the country's prosperity.

**Daily Marks National Day**  
*SK0512045488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0446 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 61st anniversary of the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The author of the article says:

A member nation of the ASEAN, Thailand is striving to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries irrespective of social systems.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand have further developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1975.

The trade and economic exchange and cooperation have expanded in scope.

The development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand accords with the desire of the two peoples and their interests.

The peoples of Korea and Thailand are both struggling for peace and stability in Asia and the building of a new society.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in conformity with the demand and trend of the times.

The Korean people congratulate the Thai people on the 61st anniversary of their national day and wish them greater success in their work for the prosperity of the country and the building of a new life.

**Kim Il-song Greets Finnish President**  
*SK0512105488 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1050 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on December 5 sent a message of greetings to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the independence of Finland.

The message wished the president and his people great success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

**Dailies Mark National Day**  
*SK0612042888 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0423 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 71st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Finland.

Noting that Finland is calling for the conversion of Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone and striving for peace and security in the region, NODONG SINMUN says: The relations between Korea and Finland are developing favourably in conformity with the purpose and desire of the peoples who oppose war and hope the purpose and desire of the peoples who oppose war and hope for peace and progress.

MINJU CHOSON states that the Korean people firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will develop more favourably in the future and wish greater success to the Finnish people in the struggle for the prosperity of their country.

**Yi Kun-mo Greets Zairean Commissioner of State**  
*SK0412100388 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1002 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—Premier of the Administration Council Yi Kun-mo sent a message of greetings to Kenoo Wa Dondo on his appointment as first commissioner of state of the Republic of Zaire.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wished him success in the fulfilment of his responsible duty.

**Seychellois President Praises Korean People**  
*SK0412101688 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1011 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 4 (KCNA)—France Albert Rene, secretary-general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles, stated that Korea has made a great progress in all fields of social life.

Giving his impressions of Korea recently, he stressed that this success resulted from the amazing organisation and discipline of the Korean people.

Saying he was enthusiastically welcomed by the people during his Korean visit, he said that the visit was very successful.

**O Chin-u Greets Cuba's Gen Raul Castro**  
*SK0212100788 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1002 GMT 2 Nov 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

The message said:

The men and officers of the heroic Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba are reliably guaranteeing by the force of arms the revolutionary gains won at the cost of blood and the creative endeavours of the Cuban people to build a socialist society, smashing all the repeated provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Expressing the belief that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries will grow in scope and develop on the same road of the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism, the message sincerely wished him and the men and officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba new successes in their work to increase the defence capabilities of the country.

**Reception Held on Cuban Army Day**  
*SK0312103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1026 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 3 (KCNA)—Andres Morales Machado, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at his embassy last evening on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Present there on invitation were General Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel General Cho Yong-nok, Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il-chol, Lieutenant General Kim Ha-kyu, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas and his embassy officials were also present.

Speeches were exchanged at the reception.

**Kim Il-song Meets With Cuban Envoy**  
*SK0212110988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1108 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received Cuban Ambassador E.P. to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas when the latter paid a farewell call on him on December 2.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and an official of the Cuban Embassy.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

He presented President Kim Il-song with a gift.

**Embassy Reception Held**  
*SK0512045088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0443 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—Ricardo Danza Sigas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Korea, gave yesterday evening a cocktail party at his embassy.

Invited there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Yi Mong-ho, Chong Song-nam, Kim Chae-pong, Kim Hyong-u and other officials concerned.

Present there were officials of the Cuban Embassy.

The cocktail party was addressed by the ambassador.

Pak Song-chol spoke next.

**Hanminjon Spokesman Denounces No Statement**  
*SK0212231588 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*2206 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) published a statement recently denouncing the "special statement" of the traitor No Tae-u, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

The statement brands the "special statement" of the traitor No as "a replica of the deceptive 'June 29 declaration,'" as an appeasement to cool and lull the anger of the people and their passion of struggle for democracy which had surged over the question of uprooting the legacies of the 'Fifth Republic' and bridge over the crisis of the military rule of the 'Sixth Republic.' " "This tricky drama is an intolerable mockery of the struggle of the people to liquidate the legacies of the 'Fifth Republic' and an unpardonable challenge to their fresh desire for democratisation," it said.

The statement continues:

Traitor No Tae-u's "statement" indicates that the "legacies of the Fifth Republic" cannot be cleared away and democratic politics can never be realised with his group

left alone. The "injustices of the Fifth Republic" and the shady background of the Kwangju bloodbath can never be covered up and the criminals can never be pardoned.

Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit in the "injustices of the Fifth Republic" and the Kwangju massacre must unconditionally face legal prosecution and No Tae-u, his accomplice and direct party concerned, must step down from "power" and face judgement by the people.

**Foreign Press Carries Kim Chong-il Work**  
*SK0212102088 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1016 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA)—The gist of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes" was carried by the Bangladesh papers AZADI and DAINIK DESH respectively on November 6 and 7, the Pakistani paper NAWA-I-WAQT November 6, and the Indian paper HINDU October 31.

This work published by Comrade Kim Chong-il on May 15, 1988, gives a profound analysis of the Korean people's heroism and comprehensively indicates tasks and ways for accelerating the revolution and construction by carrying forward the tradition of heroic struggle.

**Soviet Crewmen Support Peace Package**  
*SK0512103988 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1033 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—The crewmen of the Soviet-flagged ship "Kapitan Vasilii Kulik" held a meeting at Hungnam Port in support of the four principles for the guarantee of peace and package peace overture advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Addressing the meeting, the master said that the Korean people who have been a homogenous nation from olden times live divided owing to the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

Now South Korea has turned into a colony of U.S. imperialism and its military base for war preparations, he added.

Crewmen in their speeches stressed that the U.S. imperialists must pull all their aggression forces out of South Korea and the reunification of Korea be realised peacefully under all circumstances.

The guarantee of peace in the Korean peninsula and withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea mean the guarantee of peace and abolition of nuclear weapons in the Asian-Pacific region, the speakers said, and continued:

The proposals for peaceful reunification advanced by the Korean Government are most reasonable ones acceptable to all.

The Soviet people who regard it as their internationalist duty to support Korea's reunification will firmly stand behind the Korean people's struggle in the future, too.

The meeting adopted letters of solidarity to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**Syrian Ba'thists Supports DPRK Peace Proposals**  
*SK0512104388 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1038 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria issued a statement on November 30 in support of the four principles for the guarantee of peace and all-inclusive peace overture adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement says:

The national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria fully supports the communique dated November 7 on a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peace in the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider that the four principles for the guarantee of peace advanced by the joint meeting constitute a basis for the pullout of the U.S. forces from South Korea, peace in the Korean peninsula and the reunification of Korea.

We demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities immediately respond to the positive and constructive peace overture set forth by the DPRK for peace in Korea and her reunification.

**Foreign Organizations Support Peace Plan**  
*SK0512105288 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1044 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Pyongyang December 5 (KCNA)—Foreign public organisations recently issued statements in support of the four principles for the guarantee of peace and comprehensive peace overture advanced at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification says that the four principles for the guarantee of peace and all-inclusive peace overture conform not only with the desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people for reunification but also with the demand of the world people.

The Lao Committee for Support of the Korean People's National Reunification fully supports and welcomes the peace overture and will make every possible effort for its realisation, says the statement.

The Malagasy Solidarity Committee notes that it considers the four principles of the DPRK for the guarantee of peace to be a most reasonable and just peace proposition to remove the threat of war in the Korean peninsula and realise a durable peace and expresses firm support to them.

The Nigerian Peace Committee says: We demand that North-South dialogue for a peaceful reunification of Korea be realised without delay and the United States immediately withdraw all its Armed Forces including nuclear weapons, a threat to peace in the Korean peninsula and the Asian region.

The French Committee for Recognising the Democratic People's Republic of Korea notes that the proposals of the joint meeting are a most realistic and concrete peace program for easing the tense situation in the Korean peninsula.

The statement points out that they are also just ones for removing the root-cause of war in the Korean peninsula and the Far East and dispelling distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South.

The statement appeals to the people of all strata in France and the world to fully support this overture.

### South Korea

**Defense Minister Seeks Continued U.S. Presence**  
*SK0712005888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 7 Dec 88 p 3*

[By staff reporter Pak In-chol: "U.S. Urged To Keep Operational Right Until Early 2000's"]

[Text] The new defense minister stressed that the United States should continue to wield operational authority over the Korean troops until the early 2000's when he believes the nation will be able to cultivate a self-defense posture.

Yi Sang-hun also said he believes that the 42,000 U.S. troops should remain here until that time, pointing out that North Korea's invasion threats are still real and China and the Soviet Union remain Seoul's potential enemies.

"Under these circumstances, it is natural that we have a collective security system with our allies," Yi said, "I think that American soldiers should be stationed here until the 2000's when we will be able to handle our own defense," he said.

Militant students have demanded a pullout of American forces from Korea. But a great majority of Koreans reportedly want to see U.S. forces remain here.

Moreover, he noted, the Korean military hinges on the United States for almost all important intelligence, including the early warning system. "A modern war requires speed and so military intelligence is very important," the former four-star general said shortly after he was appointed defense minister Monday.

Yi was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1955 after graduating from the Korean Military Academy [KMA]. His graduating class included President No Tae-u.

"I assume that President No named me as defense minister to smooth out intricate issues with the United States since I served as deputy commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command for three years," Yi said.

On other topics, he said he remained opposed to military intervention in domestic politics. He said he was certain that there would be no longer coup d'etats.

"I think the political awareness of the public has visibly increased after the Seoul Olympics, so if somebody among young officers dared to conduct a rebellion, he would face a miserable life within three days."

He met with reporters at a conference room of the Emergency Planning Committee in Kwachon, where he had served as its chairman since 1986.

There could be instances in which military intervention in politics is inevitable, he said. He said expansion of leftist elements could endanger the very existence of the Republic.

"Even in that case, the soldiers must go back to their barracks immediately after their duties are finished," he emphasized.

"Democratization" of the military, he said, means fair personnel changes and "rational leadership." "My view is that the military should keep pace with the "democratization in other sectors of society," he said.

He advocated the importance of free discussions in military operations.

Yi, who spent some 30 years in the barracks, said the public will be able to gain more access to operations of the military. But he did not give details.

For five years he has held the chairmanship of the association of the 1955 KMA graduates. He handed it over to Kim Pok-tong, a brother-in-view of President No.

**Weekly Views U.S. Role in Kwangju**  
*SK0712014088 Seoul PYONGHWA SINMUN  
in Korean 4-10 Dec 88 p 2*

[Article by reporter Kim Mu-yol: "Advocating 'Opposition to Dictatorship,' Accepts 'Prevailing Power'; the U.S. Role from 12 December to the 17 May Kwangju Mass Resistance"]

[Text] Some 20 college students from the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) and the struggle committee of the Suwon District Council of University Students, at about 1230 on 21 November, unsuccessfully attempted to storm the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul, chanting anti-U.S. slogans.

The college students stated that they made this attempt to call for the immediate recall and punishment of Wickham and Gleysteen, who they claimed were the real main culprits of the Kwangju massacre, and to call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the ROK.

The day before this attempt to storm the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul, former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen, speaking at a meeting in Washington in the United States, explained the action taken by the United States during the 7 months from the assassination of President Pak on 26 December 1979 to the mass resistance in Kwangju on 17 May and stressed that the U.S. action then was consistent though not perfect. He added that the U.S. action at that time was in conformity with the aspirations of the ROK people and that, therefore, it was right.

Mr Gleysteen spoke for the position taken by the United States in saying that the United States regarded as a very serious situation the fact that during the 12 December incident an ROK Army unit, which was under the operational command of the U.S. Forces Commander in the ROK, was mobilized without the approval of the U.S. Forces Commander; that the U.S. Government sent its strong protest to the then President Choe Kyu-ha and General Yi Hui-song, then Army Chief of Staff, when the Kwangju mass resistance took place; and that the United States endeavored to convey its intention of protest to the ROK people and called for the release of the three Kims.

He stated that the people of the ROK were not properly informed of these facts because of the press censorship then in practice and he gave his own interpretation that the distorted information and lack of understanding about the United States have become the major cause of anti-U.S. sentiment in the ROK today.

Meanwhile, PPD President Kim Tae-chung, testifying at the hearing session of the National Assembly ad hoc committee on the Kwangju incident on 18 November,

stated, "It is regrettable that the United States, which had enormous influence on the ROK Army and the ROK Government, did not make any efforts to check the massacre that took place in Kwangju."

Thus, conflicting views and controversy as to the position and actions taken by the U.S. Government at the time of the 12 December incident and the Kwangju mass resistance have remained unresolved and continue up to the present.

Have the position and actions taken by the U.S. Government in regard to the series of incidents mentioned above been consistent and were they in conformity with the aspirations of the ROK people as Mr Gleysteen stated?

The truth can be easily analyzed if we compare the statements of the U.S. State Department around the time of the 12 December incident and the 17 May Kwangju mass resistance with its ensuing actions.

When some Army generals led by the commander of the Security Command at that time, Chon Tu-hwan, staged a coup on 12 December 1979, the apparent reaction of the U.S. Carter Administration was negative.

On the night of 12 December, a few hours after the coup (midday on 13 December Korean Standard Time), a U.S. State Department under secretary (Warren Christopher) said in a statement that the "U.S. Government hopes that the arrest of Martial Law Commander Chong Song-hwa will not affect the democratization process of the ROK that has been in progress. This incident should be regarded as serious."

The repugnance felt by the U.S. Government toward the 12 December incident appeared thereafter in the form of practical pressure calling upon the new military group to remain politically neutral and not to interfere in the government's timetable for democratization.

However, this position and actions taken by the United States began to change with the passage of time.

The remarks made by former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen at a meeting in Washington, "the United States had no power to stop such an enormous incident as the 12 December coup, therefore, the United States had no alternative but to make a compromise with reality" supports the change of U.S. attitude at that time.

He then recalled: What the United States did at that time was to maintain the channel of dialogue between President Choe Kyu-ha and General Chon Tu-hwan. If the ROK people had resisted the 12 December incident, the U.S. policy toward the 12 December incident would have changed. In saying this, he stressed that there were limitations to the role of the U.S. Government.

In the meantime, in view of the strategic importance of the Korean peninsula, the U.S. Government gradually developed its relations with the new military group to a normal level.

This is well revealed by the statement of Pak Kon-su, the spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, at a press conference with foreign press correspondents on 11 January 1980, in which he stated "No sore point between the ROK and the United States exists." Thereafter until the approach of the 17 May Kwangju mass resistance, the contacts between the high-level persons in authority of the ROK and the United States became frequent.

According to the data contained in the first report made by the Pan-National Committee to Investigate the Truth for the Punishment of Those Responsible for the Kwangju Massacre, there were talks between (Oener), commander of the U.S. Preparatory Command, and Chu Yong-pok, ROK Defense Minister, on 9 May; between Wickham, U.S. Forces Commander in the ROK, and Defense Minister Chu on 13 May; and between Richard Allen, U.S. presidential candidate Reagan's aide, and Chon Tu-hwan, director of the Combined Investigation Headquarters, in the middle of May.

The data also notes that the fact that the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise called "(Cofzeid-88 II)" was conducted for two weeks from 13 May reveals the U.S. position immediately before 17 May.

Anyhow, when the Kwangju mass resistance occurred with the implementation of the expanded martial law throughout the entire country on 17 May, the U.S. State Department immediately issued a statement that "We are concerned that a series of actions taken by the ROK Government will aggravate the problems on the Korean peninsula."

As the Kwangju mass resistance continued, the U.S. Administration issued statements one after another, expressing its position with regard to the Kwangju mass resistance.

In a statement issued by the U.S. Department of State on 22 May the United States clarified: 1) We are deeply concerned about the citizens' resistance that is taking place in Kwangju. 2) We urge those concerned to exercise self-restraint to the maximum and to engage in dialogue to seek a peaceful settlement of the resistance. 3) The continuation of instability and violence may bring about a danger which would invite a miscalculation from outside forces. 4) Once the situation is pacified, we urge all those concerned to urge President Choe to resume the implementation of his plan for political development.

After the mass resistance in Kwangju was brutally suppressed by the military, the U.S. Department of State on 27 May issued a statement which said "we regret the fact that the situation developed to the extent that it was

suppressed by the military" and said "we believe that all the problems of South Korean society will be settled on the basis of a spirit of reconciliation and that progress toward establishing a civilian government that enjoys strong support from the broad segments of the people will be resumed."

In his televised interview on 1 June, then President Carter stressed the need for the early establishment of a democratic government in South Korea. Referring to security on the Korean peninsula he also said that there was no problem in the security on the peninsula. However, such a stand of the United States did not last long. A few months later, the United States came to move toward negotiating with the military group in power under the name of rescuing Kim Tae-chung. Thus, its attitude finally changed to the direction of recognizing the military group in power.

In a nutshell, the United States, while seeking the principle of opposing the dictatorship, recognized the "realistic power." This is why the United States has been subjected to the criticism that it sought tacit negotiations with the dictatorship.

#### Former Premier Testifies at Kwangju Hearing

SK0612083188 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0816 GMT 6 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP)—Former Prime Minister Sin Hyun-hwak testified Tuesday that his cabinet was not consulted by the then military leaders prior to their controversial decision on May 17, 1980, to upgrade the then existing regional martial law rule nationwide.

Sin, while answering questions raised by opposition party lawmakers at parliamentary hearings on the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju, also disclosed that former President Chon Tu-hwan, then a major general who headed the powerful Defense Security Command, once sounded him out on Chon's intention to concurrently head the then Korea Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) by the end of March 1980.

When asked to disclose what was discussed at an emergency cabinet meeting on May 17 which decided to expand the martial law rule across the country, Sin said, "there was no opposition to a recommendation extended by the defense minister (which called for the upgrading of martial law rule). What I remember now is simply that the then education minister asked for the significance of the new measure."

Sin said that he could see armed soldiers deployed along the corridor leading to the cabinet meeting room at the capitol building when the emergency meeting was under way but denied that he felt a "coerced atmosphere." However, he said, "as far as I am concerned, there was no danger (that might have necessitated the troop deployment) inside the capitol building at that time."

The upgrading of the martial law rule, which was agreed to in a major military commanders' meeting earlier that day as necessary and subsequently approved by the cabinet, is of particular importance since it touched off public resentment, most notably in Kwangju, and led to an abrupt suspension of the National Assembly which was supposed to pass a bill to lift the martial law on May 20.

Sin, a well-known bureaucrat since the era of the late President Syngman Rhee, said he had visited then President Choe Kyu-ha at his office by mid-March and advised him to appoint a civilian, not a military figure, as director of the KCIA, which at that time was led by a deputy director since Director Kim Chae-kyu was ousted from office for assassinating President Pak Chong-hui on Oct. 26, 1979.

Sin also disclosed that when he was visited by Chon by the end of March he advised him not to seek the post of KCIA director.

Chon, however, was appointed KCIA director the following month, a move which has been criticized by the ad hoc committee members as a violation of the KCIA law which bans men in active military service from appointment as KCIA director.

Opposition members have said that Chon's control of the KCIA as well as the Defense Security Command in 1980 was part of his scheme to consolidate his power base both in the military and the administration prior to his open bid for presidential power.

Sin said the "Dec. 12 incident," in which then Maj. Gen. Chon and his close associates in the Army apprehended then Army Chief of Staff Gen. Chong Sung-hwa and other opponents in the Army, is not tantamount to a "rebellion" but simply a matter of "overpowering by juniors."

The former prime minister said he was not consulted by the army generals on the necessity of upgrading the martial law rule, explaining that he was not in a position to have anything to do with the command of the Armed Forces. "I personally thought that there must be something extraordinary done (to break through the political stalemate) at that time. But I never thought of upgrading the martial law rule as a countermeasure," he said.

#### **Sin Hyon-hwak Testifies**

SK0712011488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 Dec 88 p 1

[Text] Former Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak testified yesterday that major armed forces commanders decided to expand a regional state of martial law nationwide on May 17, 1980 without prior consultations with the Cabinet.

In the second round of the parliamentary hearing on the 1980 Kwangju uprising, Sin said the military had intentions of depriving the Cabinet of its supervision over martial law affairs and bringing the administration and the judiciary under the control of the Martial Law Command [MLC].

"The reason to expand the martial law was not to include Cheju Island. Under a regional martial law, the MLC was placed under the supervision of the Cabinet in exercising its authority on ordinary administration affairs."

He went on, "but under a national martial law, the Cabinet's supervisory right was precluded and the MLC, in a direct link with the president, exercised its authority over all state affairs."

The nationwide expansion of martial law which accompanied the crackdown on the opposition triggered fierce anti-martial law demonstrations in the southern city of Kwangju and ended in a brutal military suppression of the civilian uprising.

A meeting of the major armed forces commanders was held on the morning of May 17. Sin testified that he did not know about the meeting and its outcome at that time.

Sometime after the meeting, Sin noted, he was visited by defense minister Chu Yong-bok and martial law commander Yi Hui-song and was told of the military's decision to expand martial law.

In the evening, he was instructed to convene an extraordinary Cabinet meeting by then President Choe Kyu-ha and he presided over the special Cabinet meeting.

Sin explained that the Cabinet meeting finished in eight minutes after endorsing the military's decision. "Then Education Minister Kim Ok-kil alone asked what nationwide martial law meant but no participants raised any objections."

Asked about his opinion to resolve the political turmoil after the assassination of then President Pak Chong-hui, Sin said, "I thought that measures other than ordinary steps were necessary but I've never had an idea of overcoming the difficulty by expanding martial law nationwide."

Han Sang-sok, a former student activist of Chonnam National University, denied the allegation of the government party lawmakers that demonstrations in Kwangju in May, 1980 developed as was planned in a "Freedom Note" drawn by Han. The 30-page note records developments of the situation in Kwangju from early May to May 18, 1980 and students' plan on demonstrations.

The DJP lawmakers alleged that the note showed that violent demonstrations were intentionally planned by students in Kwangju to worsen the situation.

But, Han asserted that the "Freedom Note" was designed to suggest ways on how to peacefully stage the demonstrations in the streets in case university campuses are closed by the martial law authorities.

"There were already massive demonstrations in front of the Chonnam provincial office on May 16, but very peacefully. As many as 30,000 people gathered there but committed no violence during the street demonstrations," said Han.

He pointed out that demonstrating students maintained order and even picked up trashes after their street demonstrations.

Another witness, Yi Sin-pom, convicted of involvement in the Kim Tae-chung sedition case, claimed that he had to make false testimony due to "various kinds of" torture in the basement of the CIA [Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)].

**Witness 'Never Involved' Firing Order**  
*SK0712073688 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0715 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP)—Rep. Chong Ho-yong, then commander of the Special Warfare Command which was mobilized in the suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising, claimed Wednesday that he was never involved in the controversial order to open fire on protesters.

The retired Army general, who served as Army chief of staff and later defense minister, also denied charges that he was responsible for the military suppression of the 10-day bloody civil uprising in which the government said nearly 200 people died.

"At that time when the Kwangju incident broke out, I dispatched three of my brigades, which were under my control, to Kwangju on the order of the then martial law command. But I could not exercise operational control over the brigades because they were attached to the provincial martial law command," said Chong, now a ruling party lawmaker, during a hearing of the National Assembly special panel investigating the Kwangju civil movement for democratization.

Opposition and dissident groups have charged that Chong, President No Tae-u's long-time friend and fellow classmate at the Korea Military Academy, was directly involved in the brutal suppression of the uprising.

Chong admitted that deployment of Special Warfare Command forces in the southwestern provincial capital occurred before then President Choe Kyu-ha approved the mobilization of the special forces.

The former four-star general, however, said he did not think the advanced deployment of his forces was unlawful under the martial law.

His testimony contradicted opposition charges that he was one of the masterminds behind what they have called the Kwangju massacre.

He said that retired Army Maj. Gen. Chong Ung, then commander of the 31st Infantry Division which was in charge of martial law affairs in Kwangju, should take responsibility for civilians being fired on by the military.

But Chong Ung, a lawmaker from the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, who said he was forcibly discharged from the Army after the Kwangju uprising because of his objection to the military suppression, claimed that the former commander of the special warfare command was responsible for the military action of opening fire on civilians.

None of the then key military leaders involved in the uprising have admitted, during the hearings on the Kwangju incident, that they ordered the martial law forces to open fire.

As for his alleged remarks made at the key military commanders' meeting shortly before the Kwangju uprising, he admitted that he agreed on the expansion of the martial law nationwide but added that he never proposed the establishment of a special military advisory body to the president.

Chong, who has been regarded as a powerful figure in the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), was among the contenders for the DJP chairmanship, the No. two post in the governing party hierarchy, in an expected reshuffle of the ruling party leadership.

**Chon Said Responsible for Kwangju Firing Order**  
*SK0612033388 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0307 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP)—A former military intelligence officer said Tuesday that former President Chon Tu-hwan is responsible for the order to open fire in the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

Ret. Army Master Sgt. Ho Chang-hwan, who was on active duty with the Kwangju detachment of the Defense Security Command at the time of the incident, said the then Special Warfare Commander Chong Ho-yong and his brigadier generals had proposed opening fire.

"On May 21, 1980, when the turbulence peaked, the then Defense Security Commander Chon arrived at a military airport in Kwangju and went back to Seoul after inspecting the Kwangju area," Ho said.

Ho, in a "declaration of conscience" Tuesday at the headquarters of the leading opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, said key commanders of the martial law forces deployed in Kwangju held a meeting after Chon's visit.

"At the meeting, Chong and commanders of his three brigades deployed for suppression of the uprising insisted that it was natural for the martial law forces to open fire for self-defense," he said.

Ho said Lt. Col. So Ui-nam, counterespionage chief of his detachment, had told him after the meeting that Chon would shortly issue an order to open fire because the key commanders of the martial law forces reached an agreement to invoke the self-defense right.

Ho quoted Lt. Col. So as having told him that Chon would take all responsibility.

In addition, Ho said the sedition charges against opposition leader Kim Tae-chung had been fabricated.

Ho said an emergency meeting of chief investigators of the Defense Security Command detachments called in by Col. Yi Hak-pong, then counterespionage chief of the command and now a ruling party lawmaker, was held at the Seoul headquarters on May 16, 1980, one day before a meeting of key armed forces commanders that decided to tighten the martial law rule.

"Lt. Col. So, who attended the meeting, told me, 'it is not too much to say that the expansion of the martial law rule is limited to Kwangju.' He also said the martial law rule will be tightened because Kim Tae-chung is attempting a popular revolt," Ho said.

Ho added that Lt. Col. So showed him a list of people to be arrested and ordered him to round them up.

**Choe Mun-kyu Appointed EPC Chairman**  
*SK0712012088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Dec 88 p 2*

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday appointed Lt. Gen. Choe Mun-kyu, ret., vice chairman of the Emergency Planning Committee (EPC) of the Prime Minister's Office, standing member of the National Security Council [NSC]-cum-EPC chairman.

The chief executive named Lt. Gen. Mun Yong-il, ret., to succeed Choe. The NSC is an organ advising the President on national security affairs.

A 1957 graduate of the Korea Military Academy (KMA), Choe, 54, succeeded Yi Sang-hun who became defense minister in a sweeping Cabinet reshuffle Monday.

**PPD, NDRP Oppose Cabinet Appointments**  
*SK0712012488 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*7 Dec 88 p 2*

[Text] Two opposition parties yesterday concluded that President No Tae-u bypassed proper procedures stipulated in the Constitution when he made his appointments of the prime minister and other Cabinet ministers.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy decided to veto or boycott the approval of Premier-Designate Kang Yong-hun or file a suit with the newly installed Constitutional Court to highlight the alleged breach of the Constitution in the appointments which were announced Monday.

Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party supported the PPD's argument yesterday.

The Constitution stipulates that the president first appoints the prime minister with the consent of the National Assembly and Cabinet members should be appointed by the chief executive upon the recommendation of the premier. The procedure, however, has been rarely observed in the past with the Chief Executive appointing cabinet members on his own.

President No Tae-u on Monday simultaneously announced the appointments of the prime minister and Cabinet members.

This practice had been the rule rather than the exception in the past because the ruling camp commanded the majority of the Assembly.

Now, the PPD argues that this unconstitutional practice must be discontinued and that the chief executive must conduct his duty within the legal framework of the Constitution. Kim Tae-chung said yesterday those in power can not ask the people to obey the law as long as they violate laws and the Constitution.

The president should appoint the premier after approval from the Assembly and the premier must recommend the list of Cabinet members to the chief executive for approval, the PPD said.

**Election of DJP Provincial Heads Reported**  
*SK0312061988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*3 Dec 88 p 2*

[ "Press Pocket" column: "Election for Solidarity" ]

[Text] The meetings of chairmen of the local DJP chapters unlike its original purposes for electing provincial branch have become an occasion to show solidarity in the face of the reshuffle of key party posts.

Almost all current provincial branch have become an occasion to show solidarity in the face of the reshuffle of key party posts.

Almost all current provincial branch chiefs were unanimously elected except Chong Chong-tae of the North Chungchong-Province branch who strongly declined to be retained after serving as a provincial branch chief for more than five years.

The provincial branch chiefs to be appointed by President No Tae-u, who also heads the DJP, as members of the Central Executive Council, a major decision-making body of the party, in the forthcoming reshuffle of the party.

Chong Ho-yong, chief of the Kyongbuk-Taegu branch, was unanimously elected by the chairmen of electoral districts in the special city and the province in a meeting Thursday night.

The retired general, who served as the home and defense minister during the rule of Chon Tu-hwan, once expressed a strong desire for the party chairmanship but had to withdraw in the face of sharp criticism within and outside the party against him.

Chong, former special warfare commander, was summoned to testify on his role during the military suppression of the Kwangju civilian uprising at an Assembly hearing into the tragic incident eight years ago.

After being elected as the provincial branch chief, Chong said that he will support both Rep. Yi Chong-chan and (standing party) advisor Pak Chung-kyu "whoever is appointed as a new party chairman between them."

Chong Ho-yong was once believed to have recommended state minister Yi Chong-chan after the report that he was dropped from President No's list of possible candidates for party chairman.

In the meeting of the Seoul branch, lawmaker chairmen of the district chapters tried to elect the branch chief without a vote but had to conduct one due to objections of the chairmen who failed in the last Assembly elections.

**No To Conduct 'Sweeping Reshuffle' of DJP 8 Dec**  
*SK0712124588 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*1237 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP)—Korean President No Tae-u will conduct a sweeping reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said Wednesday.

He said that No revealed the reshuffle schedule at a meeting of senior presidential secretaries Wednesday.

Informed party sources, meanwhile, said Pak Chun-kyu, a standing advisor to the party president, would be named new party chairman. They also said that Yi Chong-chan, who was recently replaced as first state minister for political affairs, is expected to be appointed the new party secretary-general.

Yi said that a joint meeting of the new cabinet and newly-appointed DJP officeholders will be chaired by No at the presidential residence (Chongwadae) Saturday.

A follow-up shakeup of vice ministers will take place this weekend or early next week after recommendations from relevant cabinet members are properly screened, according to the spokesman.

Meanwhile, Prof. No Chae-pong of the Seoul National University is almost certain to be appointed special assistant to the president on politics. His function is expected to differ from that of the existing presidential secretary for political affairs.

**3 DJP Officials Viewed for Chairman's Slot**  
*SK0412032188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Dec 88 p 2*

[“News In Review” column by political editor Kim Myong-sik: No Faces Hard Choice; Power Contest in Offing at DJP”]

[Text] In the reshuffle expected this week of top Democratic Justice Party officers, either Pak Chun-kyu or Yi Chong-chan will be named chairman, the number two post in the government party.

Another alternative is the retention of the present Chairman Yun Kil-chung that will confirm the shortage of qualified leadership figures in the eight-year-old party.

The week since President No Tae-u's appeal to the nation for a political pardon of his predecessor in which he also pledged a total revamping of the party has passed by with an unusual amount of noise made over the impending change of chairs.

Throughout the nearly three decades of military-led authoritarian rule, reshuffles in the government party hierarchy have been conducted quietly at least on the surface. Press speculations usually proved correct because of the simplicity of the power structure.

The past week, for the first time in a long time, unfolded something close to a real power struggle.

Factions began to be formulated under the complex classifications of “new mainstreamers” and “T-K (Taegu-Kyongsang-pukto)” and “anti-T-K” lines.

Under the guise of electing heads of provincial branches, chairmen of chapters gathered together and exchanged their blunt opinions on the restructuring of the party. Opposition to the supposed nominee by the party president, namely Pak Chun-kyu, was openly expressed by middle-level leaders.

Ironically, Chong Ho-yong, a retired four-star general known to have a very close personal relationship with No, opened up the current spate of internal arguments.

He first directed his complaint to the present orientation of the DJP, to cut itself from the past 5th Republic. "Who among us from the president on down can rightly claim no relation to the 5th Republic?" he reportedly demanded to know in a recent party caucus.

His ambition to save the party from the current morass of defeatism under his leadership as party chairman and in a more determined confrontation with the majority opposition created instant repercussions from the anti-T-K members of the party.

The opposition's listing him and Rep. Pak Chun-pyong as "witnesses" to testify on the Kwangju bloodshed, in 1980, before an Assembly hearing dealt a blow to Chong. As the commanding general of the airborne special forces at that time, he is held at least partly responsible for the initial atrocities committed by the soldiers in camouflaged uniforms.

Chong's retreat led to a clear division of the T-K force in the government party with Kim Yun-hwan, the floor leader who represents the new group of deputies around No., supporting Pak Chun-kyu for the chairmanship.

The hardliners represented by Chong found too many defects in the person of Pak, a leading officer in Pak Chong-hui's 3rd and 4th Republics whose only merit was his total detachment from the 5th Republic. Pak's expected capability of smooth politicking with the Kims in the opposition is viewed to mean simple appeasement.

In a natural reaction, Chong sought alliance with Yi Chong-chan, a non-T-K with a relatively light military color who is temporarily out of a party post but is well known for his leadership ambitions. The 1960 graduate of the Korea Military Academy retired early to begin an overseas civil service career.

However, Yi himself had a better idea about his own political career. Chairmanship in the government party has a life span of two years at the longest and he was too young to risk placing himself at the top of the mast-head in the forthcoming stormy days.

Yi, now a state minister for political affairs, turned to Yun Kil-chung, who is by no means willing to quit his chairmanship after just seven months. Minister Yi is thus campaigning for the retention of Yun and his own ascendance to the No. 3 post of secretary general.

In the meantime, presidential aides were tapping the doors of various civic leaders who have maintained relatively clean reputations such as Prof. Kim Chon-yop, Prof. Yi Yong-hui, and ex-Vice Assembly Speakers Ko Hung-mun and Min Kwan-sik.

But the recruitment job faced instant rejection or strong internal objections for the lack of freshness on the part of the candidates.

Throughout the week, the leader at Chongwadae remained aloof to the squabbles as if he were accepting the noise as healthy signs of a budding democracy in the government party. In fact, his hands were already full in planning the reorganization of the Cabinet and the implementation of his other commitments to the people.

By now it has become clear that whichever choice the President makes for the revamping of the party, he cannot satisfy the majority of the party's rank and file, not to mention its acceptance by the general public.

The requisites are too complex: no military, no T-K, and no stain from the 5th Republic. But to ignore any one of those conditions would weaken his claim for a fresh start in government, which is a difficult task in the first place because of his own link to the past.

A major decision is required of the president now that only a half-year's time is left before the "interim assessment," a vote of confidence he promised during the campaign last December.

The present difficulties in the restructuring of the party must be driving him into reexamining the meaning of a single-term presidency and to the amount of obligation one has to the force he relied on in the election. He has to make a bold choice between the president of the party and the president of the Republic.

#### Justice Minister Urges Thorough Probe

SK0412035088 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang has directed that prosecutors should thoroughly investigate all the irregularities of the past regime while getting tough with the elements trying to make a mess of the free democratic system through violent means.

The minister's directive came yesterday at a meeting of ranking officials of the ministry and senior prosecutors including Prosecutor-General Yi Chong-nam.

In a speech, Minister Chong said that the whole of the nation is suffering from turbulent social disorder, liquidating the wrongdoings of the past.

The minister called on the senior officials of the law-enforcement organization to probe all irregularities and misdeeds completely by mobilizing every investigatory capability available.

He ordered that the prosecutors demand due punitive measures for the people found involved in irregularities.

Thorough investigation and strict punishment, the minister added, would help dispel the persistent suspicions of the people about the wrongdoings and misdeeds of the past government.

Prosecutor-General Yi said in an address that the special investigation division charged with the probing of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic should make all-out efforts to look into the wrongdoings and strictly deal with the cases.

The prosecutors, he emphasized, would pay any price to search out and crush "impure" elements who were hard at subverting the free and democratic system of the country.

The prosecutor-general said that the law-enforcement authorities would take proper measures to effectively prevent militant and radical people from disrupting social order by violent activities.

He stressed that the prosecutors would never allow those undemocratic and radical elements to forcibly occupy public buildings and to raise a commotion during trials at courtrooms.

Innocent people in general, he added, worried about such violent activities and the damage to national security caused by violence.

**Chon Brother-In-Law Charged With Tax Evasion**  
*SK0412035388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Dec 88 p 3*

[Text] An additional charge was filed against Yi Chang-sok, brother-in-law of former President Chon Tu-hwan, yesterday as the Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) has dug out evasion by his Tongil Co. of some 4 billion won in corporate and income taxes.

The fact came to light in the course of a tax audit run on the company as part of investigation into the various irregularities committed during the Fifth Republic.

Yi has been in detention in connection with embezzlement of the official funds of the company.

According to ONTA officials, the company managed to evaded an awesome amount of tax by resorting to fabrication of account books.

**Saesedae Official Reports 22 Billion Won in Fund**  
*SK0412040388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Dec 88 p 2*

[Text] A senior official of the Saesedae Foundation once led by ex-first lady Yi Sun-cha reported to a special Assembly panel yesterday that the foundation received 22.351 billion won in operational fund from Chongwadae during the seven years from 1981. The foundation additionally received donations of 1,248 million won from ordinary members, bringing the total amount of funds to 23.599 billion won.

Wi Kang-won, chief secretary of the foundation, made the report to six members of the special House committee probing into irregularities of the Fifth Republic when they inspected the office of the foundation to examine documents and accounting books.

He said that the members of the foundation founded by Mrs. Yi Sun-cha number 15,933, including 239 honorary members who are believed to have contributed the 22.351 billion won to Chongwadae while Chon was in office.

**Ilhae Hearing To Continue on 8 December**  
*SK0612072088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0709 GMT 6 Nov 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 6 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly hearings on the controversial Ilhae Foundation are likely to face difficulty due to the expected absence of former President Chon Tu-hwan and Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of Hyundai Business Group, from the hearings.

Chong has recently notified the ad hoc panel investigating alleged irregularities during Chon's Fifth Republic of his intention not to attend the hearings, citing failure in changing the date of scheduled business talks with U.S. and Japanese businessmen.

The panel earlier decided to summon Chong, Chang Se-tong, former head of the Presidential Security Force, and Yang Chong-mo, former president of the Kukje Business Group, to a hearing on Dec. 9 for further questioning on their differing testimony during a hearing last month.

In last month's hearing, Chang testified that businessmen donated funds for the foundation voluntarily, while Chong said there was some coercion in the fund raising. Yang testified that the funds were forcibly raised.

"I cannot help regarding Chong's departure (from Korea) on Nov. 29 as an escape," Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the panel, said. "The panel will resume the hearings for cross-interrogation before the end of this year."

A panel hearing scheduled for Dec. 10 is also expected to be postponed, because aides to former President Chon have said that Chon will not attend the hearing.

Meanwhile, a hearing is slated for Dec. 8 with Chong Ku-ho, former president of KYONGHYANG DAILY NEWS, and Chong Su-chang, former president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to testify.

Chong Ku-ho is to testify on a plan designed to help former President Chon extend his grip on power after stepping down from the presidency.

**College Students Demand Probe of KAL Bombing**  
*SK0412073088 Seoul Television Service in Korean*  
*1200 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] About 1,000 college students from 10 universities, including Seoul University and Yonsei University, who belong to Sochongnyon [Federation of Student Associations in Seoul Area] gathered in front of Myeongdong Cathedral this afternoon and held a rally to urge the proving of the true aspect of explosion of the Korean Air Flight No 858.

At the rally, they claimed that they cannot but doubt that the present regime was deeply involved in the KAL incident and demanded that the right of the National Assembly to investigate the government offices be exercised and a special committee participated in by the people from all walks of life be formed to investigate the truth of the incident.

**Students Attempt To Seize Prosecutor's Office**  
*SK0412035788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Dec 88 p 3*

[Text] About 300 students of Chonnam National University and Choson University staged a surprise demonstration at the Kwangju Prosecutor's Office, Friday afternoon, hurling firebombs and rocks and chanting "Down with Prosecutors—Collaborators with the Criminal Chons."

After a five-minute violent clash with riot police, they dispersed to reorganize and mounted a number of individual attacks, wielding ironpipes and wooden sticks in an attempt to force their way into the office.

The students braved a barrage of tear bombs and overpowering police numbers, demanding the resignation of incumbent President No Tae-u and the arrest of the Chons now in self-imposed exile.

They dispersed of their own accord after damaging scores of windowpanes and other objects inside the office during their foiled attempt to seize the office.

**To Hold Rally 10 December**  
*SK0712034588 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean*  
*6 Dec 88 p 1*

[Text] "An emergency meeting concerning the current political situation for the clarification of the truth of Fifth Republic irregularities and for punishment of those responsible for them" was held at Hyangmin Church at 2-Ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul at 1000 on 5 December with the participation of workers, peasants, and youths and some 40 dissident democratic organizations representing the broad strata of people. The meeting was held at the proposal of "the Struggle Headquarters for the Arrest and Punishment of Chon Tu-hwan, Yi Sun-cha."

The delegates of the broad strata of people at this meeting discussed the arrest and punishment of the Chon couple, other pending tasks, and the future schedule of the democratization movement. At this meeting the participants adopted a joint resolution, stating, "the powerful trend of democratization demands that the truth of the historical crime committed by a small number of political soldiers be clarified and they be sternly punished. This is the only way to correct the crooked history and restore national pride." The resolution demanded that a special law be legislated for the formation of a national investigative organization participated in by opposition parties and democratic forces; that Messrs. Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha testify at the National Assembly ad hoc committees; that those responsible for the Kwangju massacre be clarified and the truth about political funds be clarified; and that various evil laws be abolished, all prisoners of conscience be released, police searches for them be lifted, and they be given amnesty and reinstatement. The meeting resolved to hold a fourth round of rallies on 10 December in Seoul and other major cities and to begin a sit-in, with the participation mainly of the delegates of 18 organizations of the struggle headquarters, until 7 December.

**Protest Against Tuition Increase Plan**  
*SK0712010088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Dec 88 p 3*

[Text] Many colleges are embroiled in turmoil, this time related to a purely in-house issue, tuition.

Some universities have given in to students' demands and canceled plans to raise tuition.

Schools, on the other hand, are short of money and in a dilemma.

"Should students continue their opposition to tuition hikes, then we will have no option but to freeze the salaries of teachers," one top college administrator said yesterday. Faculty members would protest that loudly, he added.

"A lowering of the quality of college education will result," he said.

Students at nearly 40 university and four-year colleges throughout the country are opposed to any tuition raises, according to the Education Ministry.

Of them, at least 15 have bowed to students' demands, one ministry official said.

College administrators say that the government should make up for the freezing of tuition.

Effective the academic year of 1989, the ministry has removed its tight control on tuition in line with the on-going democratization of Korean society.

Educators have expressed worry that such decontrol would result in sharp increases in college tuition.

Administrators at Ewha Woman's University are rescheduling registration dates because of conflicts surrounding the proposed tuition increase, an Ewha spokesman said.

Ewha was considering an 8.2 percent to 13.9 percent tuition increase for incoming students next March, but administration is reconsidering the proposal, he said, admitting that students have been voicing dissatisfaction.

Taejon College in Taejon announced yesterday that it has scrapped its tuition increase plan for continuing students following a series of student demonstrations. Kwangun University also announced it will not increase its tuition.

Students say that a large number of universities rely mostly on tuition for school funding instead of getting money from school foundations.

On some campuses, however, students are demanding more than scrapping of the tuition increase plan. They are now asking that they be able to participate in school administration with the same rights as professors.

Administrators at Sejong University and Samgmyong Women's University have given in to the students' demands and have allowed them to participate in school operation, such as spending of the budget, choosing the school president and making school regulations.

**Business Gears Up for Trade With USSR**  
*SK0412022188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*4 Dec 88 p 6*

[Text] As Seoul and Moscow have agreed to open trade offices on a reciprocal basis in the first half of next year, business concerns are gearing up efforts to advance into the Soviet Union.

Many business conglomerates plan to dispatch missions to Moscow this month to discuss the participation in Siberian development projects and the establishment of joint ventures with Soviet industries.

On the other hand, they will negotiate with the Soviet authorities for the opening of their branch offices in Moscow in a bid to expand trade with the Soviet Union with which the nation maintains no diplomatic relations.

Many business experts predicted that the advance into the Soviet Union by the private economic sector would be accelerate next year.

At present, the Daewoo group is the front runner in the exploration of the Soviet market as it has already positioned a few employees in Moscow. They were dispatched to the Soviet capital from its incorporated firm in Canada.

Daewoo is now pushing for the construction of a mammoth resort hotel with 413 rooms and a golf range in Moscow, while negotiating with the Soviet authorities about the establishment of a joint venture textile plant worth \$50 million near the Baltic Sea.

The group is also discussing with the Soviet Union plans for the construction of a passenger ship worth \$80 million as well as for the participation in other projects.

In the meantime, the Samsung group will soon dispatch a delegation to Moscow to negotiate the opening of a branch office with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It also plans to construct a tourist hotel in the Soviet capital.

As for the Siberian development projects Samsung has decided to concentrate efforts on the exploration of such natural resources as lumber and coal and on their import for the time being.

The Hyundai group is determined to actively take part in the Siberian development projects, full mobilizing Hyundai Engineering & Construction.

Other construction companies which are endeavoring to participate in Siberian development projects include Daewo and Ssangyong.

The Lucky-Goldstar group plans to hold a sole exhibition in Moscow during this month as it did last year, as a means of strengthening efforts to advance into the Soviet Union.

In the upcoming exhibition under the command of its European headquarters, Lucky-Goldstar will feature its strategic items such as electrics, electronics and petrochemicals.

The Hyonsung group has already mapped out an intensive program to advance into Siberia in the field of heavy electric equipment.

Besides business conglomerates, Jindo, the nation's largest fur maker and exporter is constructing a plant near Moscow at present and a number of petrochemical manufacturers move to take part in the establishment of Soviet petrochemical plants.

Domestic steel and textile makers are enhancing efforts to open direct trade with the Soviet Union these days.

In particular, textile makers plan to increase imports of raw cotton from the Soviet Union and steel manufacturers seek to expand shipment to it.

During the first seven month of this year, imports of raw cotton from the Soviet Union amounted to \$6 million, up 50 times from the figure recorded during the whole period of last year.

On the other hand, Pohang Iron & Steel Co. (POSCO) and Dongbu Steel shipped some 40,000 tons of steel to the communist country this year. To facilitate their advance into the Soviet Union, large business concerns are considering cooperation with industries in such advanced countries as the United States, Japan, Italy, Finland and West Germany.

However, it was reported that they prefer the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union using the present trade route between the Soviet Union and Japan.

**Businesses Want Branches in USSR**  
*SK0712012388 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0113 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP)—Major South Korean business groups are stepping up efforts to set up branch offices in Moscow amid impending establishment of trade offices between the two countries, business sources said Wednesday.

Chong Chu-yong, honorary president of Hyundai Business Group, is holding talks with U.S. and Japanese businessmen on Hyundai's possible joint advancement in the Soviet Union with their firms, the sources said.

Chong plans to visit the Soviet Union late this year or early next year to hold talks with high-ranking Soviet officials and businessmen on how to materialize his group's planned inroad into the socialist country.

Hyundai has drawn up a plan to establish a branch office of Hyundai Corporation, the group's trading arm, in Moscow as soon as possible, a Hyundai official said.

Samsung group also plans to establish a branch office of Samsung Co., the group's trading arm, in Moscow during the first three months of next year at the latest.

Samsung Co., handles trade with the Soviet Union through its branch office in Helsinki, Finland. High-ranking officials of the company have frequently visited Moscow in recent months.

Daewoo group, which has already established a Moscow branch of its locally incorporated firm in Canada, is holding talks with the Soviet Union on possible joint ventures and several construction orders. Daewoo is seeking to set up its own branch office in Moscow to effectively conduct business.

Lucky-Goldstar business group is also trying to set up a branch office in Moscow to expand trade with the Soviet Union, according to the sources.

South Korea and the Soviet Union, which have no diplomatic relations, have recently agreed to exchange trade offices in each other's capital.

**Trade Grows Rapidly**

*OW0712101488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT  
7 Dec 88*

[By Kim Chang Young]

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 KYODO—Trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union is growing rapidly, with political implications that go beyond the statistics.

The two nations last week agreed to set up trade offices in each other's capital. Korean businessmen hope that the new trade offices in Seoul and Moscow will give a fresh impetus to growing trade not only with the Soviet Union but also with the rest of the Eastern bloc.

Some businessmen see the communist nations as an alternative to the Western market, which they regard as being engulfed in a wave of protectionism.

The Soviet Union had been classified by as a hostile country to which travel was banned, until Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the policy of "glasnost" (openness) and Korean President No Tae-u began pushing his "northern policy."

The "northern policy," a Korean version of West Germany's Ostpolitik, is one of No's top priorities.

Some analysts see the agreement as a harbinger of improved ties between Seoul and Moscow.

Seoul has no diplomatic relations with any communist countries.

In 1987 trade with the Soviet Union, South Korea's exports, including textiles, footwear and electrical products, totaled 67 million dollars, while imports, mostly raw materials, amounted to 97 million dollars, according to unofficial figures.

The state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) expects South Korean-Soviet trade to easily exceed 200 million dollars this year. The value still has a long way to go, however, before catching up with South Korean-Chinese trade which amounted to 1,679 million dollars in 1987.

"Our trade with the Soviet Union has remained trifling so far," said Hong Chi-son, KOTRA's special project director in charge of trade with the Eastern bloc. "Results have always fallen short of our endeavors. But the situation is changing fast and we are optimistic."

There is speculation that President No, playing the "Eastern bloc card," will try to divert public attention from domestic political concerns to his diplomatic overtures in the face of a mid-term plebiscite on his popularity which is widely expected to take place in March.

No's opponents suspect that he may try to use improved ties with Moscow to bring pressure on Pyongyang to accept his repeated calls for a summit.

National Assembly member Kim Tong-uk, chief policy-maker of the opposition Party for Peace and Prosperity [as received] (PPD), said: "A meeting between Mr No and North Korean leader Kim Il-song, if arranged, would be a decisive factor in the so-called 'appraisal vote.' A second-best strategy would be any action by Moscow favorable to Seoul."

In an attempt to head off the No administration's use of the "northern policy" for the vote, PPD President Kim Tae-chung is scheduled to visit Moscow in the coming months. Rep. Cho Se-hyong, a top Kim aide, is now in Moscow to make arrangements for the opposition leader's trip.

The Seoul-Moscow agreement on trade offices is expected to lead to similar agreements with South Korea's other communist trading partners—such as East Germany, Czechoslovakia and China. Hungary was the first East European country to agree with South Korea to exchange trade offices, followed by Yugoslavia, Poland and Bulgaria.

It is uncertain, however, if these moves would lead to semidiplomatic relations as seen in the case of Hungary.

Hungary and South Korea in September signed an agreement to exchange permanent diplomatic missions. Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Etre, who had long served in Pyongyang, said in taking up his post this week that Budapest will establish full diplomatic relations with Seoul "in the near future."

Meanwhile, South Korean business groups are getting ready to enter the Soviet market.

The trade-oriented Daewoo Group is the front runner in the Korean inroads into the Soviet market and already posts representatives in Moscow. It is pushing for the construction of a 413-room resort hotel and a golf course in Moscow and negotiating the proposed establishment of a 50 million dollar joint venture textile plant near the Baltic, Daewoo officials said.

Among other Korean business groups entering the Soviet market, Jindo is investing 1 million dollars into a joint venture fur company, while Samsung is preparing for the opening of a branch office.

These and other groups are also intent on promoting a massive Siberian development project in return for imports of raw materials.

**Hungarian Mission To Open 5 December**  
*SK0312072488 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0720 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 3 (YONHAP)—Hungary's permanent mission to South Korea will formally open Monday in Seoul, a Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

The opening of the Hungarian mission will mark the first time that an East bloc country will set up an ambassador-level diplomatic mission in South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with any communist country.

South Korea and Hungary agreed on Sept. 13 to set up permanent missions in each other's capital.

Under the agreement, Seoul opened its permanent mission in Budapest on Oct. 25.

The official said Sandor Etre, who was appointed as the first Hungarian ambassador to the permanent mission to South Korea, is to fly to Seoul Monday.

The 47-year-old career diplomat, who is fluent in Korean, served as Hungarian ambassador to North Korea from 1979 to 1984 and later as deputy director for the Fourth Bureau at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry before being reassigned to his post in Seoul, the official said.

The Hungarian permanent mission, to be staffed with five officials, will be located for the time being in the Seoul Hilton Hotel in downtown Seoul, the official said.

**Direct Trade With Communist Nations To Increase**  
*SK0412021288 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 4 Dec 88 p 2*

[By staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] Direct trade between Korea and communist nations is expected to replace indirect trade in the wake of exchanges of trade officials.

Korea agreed with the Soviet Union Thursday to establish trade offices in each other's capital early next year.

The Soviet Union is the fifth communist nation with which Korea has agreed to exchange trade offices.

Korea, which has already set up trade offices in Hungary and Yugoslavia, will establish trade offices in Poland and Bulgaria as well as the Soviet Union early next year.

The exchange of trade offices will certainly pave the way for direct trade between Korea and those communist nations, an official from the Ministry of Trade and Industry said yesterday.

Lack of diplomatic relations between Korea and communist nations has permitted indirect trade on a limited scale in the past.

But the exchange of semiofficial trade offices will help solve much of the political problem resulting from the lack of diplomatic relations.

A ministry official said Korea's trade with the communist bloc, posted at \$2,030 million last year, grew at an annual rate of 60 percent in the first nine months this year.

But the portion of direct trade is minuscule, the official said, amounting to a mere \$22 million.

Goods Korea trades with China are transshipped in Hong Kong or in the Japanese ports of Kobe and Yokohama.

Those coming from or going to East Europe are shipped to intermediary traders in the West German port of Hamburg or the Austrian capital of Vienna.

Direct trade, however, will remove the inconvenience of sending goods to final destinations via intermediaries.

Korean banks are seeking to reach accords with banks in communist nations on foreign exchange transactions, which are required for direct trade, the official said.

Korea is also seeking to open direct maritime routes with communist nations, he added.

Korea's economic relations are not limited to trade. They are expanding to direct investments.

Daewoo Corp., which has contracted to assemble refrigerators in China, is one of the several companies investing in communist nations.

Many other firms talking about direct investments, however, fall short of signing contracts in the absence of a guarantee that they will be protected.

To promote trade and investment, the ministry official said, Korea is seeking to establish official or semiofficial ties with communist nations.

Korean efforts bore fruit when Budapest agreed earlier this year to exchange permanent missions with Seoul.

Korea, which concluded an accord on the protection of investments with Hungary, will seek to enter into similar agreements with other communist nations, the official said.

It will also encourage private firms to establish branch offices in communist nations and exchange businessmen with them, he said.

In expanding business relations with the communist bloc, the official said, Seoul tries not to provoke Pyongyang.

For this reason, Korea Trade Promotion Corp., a state-invested firm, has been chosen to represent Korean trade offices in the communist bloc.

**Daily Urges Mutual Benefit in Trade With North**  
**SK0712044188 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean**  
**5 Dec 88 p 2**

[Editorial: "Northern Policy and Economic Exchange"]

[Text] The trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union has finally come to a positive turn. An agreement for mutual cooperation in trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on 1 December. The main aspect of the agreement included the establishment of trade offices in Seoul and Moscow. The agreement of the Soviet Union, the suzerain state of the communist bloc, to open its door for direct trade with South Korea, following Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Bulgaria, is indeed of significance.

Furthermore, today we can see corbicula imported from North Korea on our dining table everyday. There have been moves to import smokeless coal from North Korea. The government has already instructed the custom-houses throughout the country to free imported goods from North Korea from customs duties. The recent vigorous moves for and changes in economic exchanges with northern countries can be regarded certainly as a joyous and desirable phenomenon.

This is not only because of our expectation that economic exchanges with the northern countries will serve to open the channel of diplomatic relations with these countries, a channel closed for a long time, but also because of our expectation that it will contribute to preserving peace on the Korean peninsula as well as the rest of the world. In particular, we believe that exchanges of goods with North Korea will serve to alleviate the present state of confrontation and tension existing between the North and the South and to provide a foundation for dialogue and negotiations between the two.

However, we should not seek or expect immediate economic profits from the economic exchange itself. If economic exchanges on their own can serve to pull down the barrier of "diplomacy" even if they do not yield much of an economic return for us, this in itself can constitute precisely an overall economic profit. In our view, no one would totally deny such a method of calculation.

However, we do not see such a method of calculation as the only and absolute method of calculation. In the trade between countries, let alone the trade between individuals, the principle of economic return should be applied. Through our recent trade conflicts with the United States, the EC countries, Japan, and the Third World countries we have keenly realized that seeking comprehensive economic profits on the basis of the principle of mutual benefit is the most preferential value in the trade between countries. The surplus profits gained in our trade with foreign countries are a result of such arduous trials.

The period during which we should suffer an imbalance in economic exchange in order to pull down the barrier of diplomacy should be a short span of time. Opening the diplomatic channel as well proceeds from the expectation that it will contribute to the national interest. Furthermore, diplomatic and economic exchanges with the communist bloc countries, including the Soviet Union, are a more urgent requirement to the communist countries themselves rather than to our country. The time has passed when a lack of diplomatic relations with the communist block brought disadvantages to our international and diplomatic position and our economic prosperity.

In light of such a view, we should stick to some principles in trade with North Korea in the future. In other words, opening trade with North Korea itself is certainly desirable. However, trade with North Korea should not be conducted in such a form as "one-sided love," because we cannot expect economic exchanges with North Korea will contribute to achieving national reconciliation and peace on the Korean peninsula.

In connection with the government's recent moves to import coal from North Korea, the Korean Coal Corporation has requested the authorities concerned to reconsider the government's plan to import coal from North Korea. Also, it has been reported that some intermediary trade companies which import goods from North Korea have to conduct their trade activities in secret in fear of possible hindrance from North Korea. Conducting trade under such circumstances is by no means normal trade activity. Furthermore, some trading companies with financial difficulties have tended to seek trade with communist countries, using it as a hostage in a bid to conceal their financial difficulties.

We should open the road of trade with North Korea. However, we should establish the principle of mutual benefit in it. Only when North Korea shows sincerity to open its society in the spirit and principle of mutual benefit can we not only see significance in the trade between the North and the South, but also apply the principle of humanitarianism in that exchange. We should not commit the mistake of being criticized while helping North Korea.

**ROK To Hold Trade Talks With Japan**  
*SK0512082788 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0809 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Japan will hold their 21st annual trade talks in Seoul on Dec. 13-14 to discuss cooperation in the world economy, as well as bilateral trade and economic issues, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The Korean delegation comprising of officials from the Economic Planning Board, and four other economy-related ministries will be headed by Son Choun-yong, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Trade Bureau, while the Japanese side will be led by Gazutoshi Hasegawa, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

**NDRP President Kim Chong-pil Interviewed**  
*SK0612043588 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Interview with NDRP President Kim Chong-pil by anchorman Pak Song-pom at 0550 GMT on 1 Dec, Kim Chong-pil at a place not identified and Pak Song-pom in studio—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pak Song-pom] How are you, Mr Kim Chong-pil, president of the NDRP? It seems the citizens are somewhat uneasy about the present situation. Some circles of society continue violent demonstrations, and businessmen seem reluctant to reinvest. Under these circumstances, commodity prices are unstable.

President Kim, you once served in a ruling party and are now president of an opposition party with the very important role of casting the deciding vote among the four political parties. We hope that you, on this occasion, can offer good ideas for settling the prevailing political situation.

First of all, even after President No Tae-u issued a special statement, the National Assembly Kwangju Special Committee continues to call for former President Chon Tu-hwan and former President Choe Kyu-ha to testify at the National Assembly hearing session. What do you say about this?

[Kim Chong-pil] I told reporters that, if I were in their positions, I would go to the National Assembly and would disclose the specifics of what the people want to know and are curious about so that they may be informed on this and come to understand, so that reconciliation may be achieved.

Thus, I think it is desirable that they, unless they have many difficulties, should go to the National Assembly and tell the people about the specifics of things.

I don't think that there would be any damage to their prestige, even if they do testify at the National Assembly. This is my personal opinion.

[Pak] Do you mean that they don't have to necessarily go to the National Assembly, if they have no desire to do so?

[Kim] They should decide this themselves. The National Assembly desires their presence and most of the people, I understand, desire the same thing. However, I believe they should decide this themselves. [passage omitted]

[Pak] Presently, the PPD and the RDP want a National Assembly special prosecution system to be established, and your party, the NDRP, is somewhat cautious on this question. Would you please explain the NDRP stand that a National Assembly special prosecution system is against the principle of the three-powers system?

[Kim] We are presently studying this issue. It seems that the RDP advocates such a system on the grounds that the United States has it. However, in the case of the United States, the system was established for the special investigation of the Watergate incident, and this system, as far as I know, was established according to a temporary law. The system was established and put into force, and has been extended since 1983. However, in the course of its application, in the course of appointing prosecutors, and in the course of selecting those to be investigated or defining an investigation boundary, even the United States has experienced many violations of the Constitution, and, thus, has changed the system for the better, to a great extent. The system has never been satisfactorily applied. This is what I know. Also, as for the incidents that took place around President Reagan some time ago, I know that special prosecutors did nothing about them.

Thus, there seems to be some adverse effects in the actual application of the system even in the United States.

Accordingly, we should have second thoughts about the question of introducing such a system. Furthermore, the RDP seems to have a plan to appoint special prosecutors through National Assembly recommendation. However, in the United States, the administration, the attorney general, has authority over this.

So, considering the principle of the three-powers system, many discrepancies are expected and there are many factors for concern. Thus, our party would like to seriously study this issue to disclose its opinion. [passage omitted]

[Pak] During the last general elections, we know that the NDRP participated in the elections, although it found the election law unsatisfactory. In this regard, how much do you feel it is necessary to revise the National Assembly election law?

[Kim] Presently, a special National Assembly committee is in operation to probe into the election rigging that took place during the last elections, its cause, and its course, and to study how to revise the National Assembly election law and the presidential election law.

It is crystal clear that the two elections were not held according to the laws. It is understandable that violations normally take place in such a heated atmosphere, even if there are laws. But, apparently, there were too many violations.

Therefore, through the special committee, we will probe into the causes of election rigging, make an effort to supplement the inadequacies of the presidential and National Assembly election laws, and ensure that the next elections will be held in an even more joyous, law-abiding, and just atmosphere.

[Pak] You have always advocated the parliamentary government system, and we know that you recently mentioned this system again. On this occasion, would you please disclose your belief in this system?

[Kim] I hope that the people will deeply understand the parliamentary government system and, through understanding, will make a choice, through sincere dialogue at the right time.

It is true that I have advocated this system since the last presidential election because I take such problems as provincialism and regional confrontation seriously. If things go on like this, the emotional confrontation between Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces will further deepen and, thus, worrisome things are expected to take place when the presidential election is held in 5 years.

Accordingly, I doubt if only the presidential government system is the most desirable system for our country. Without great burdens for the ruling and opposition camps, without too much trouble and difficulties for the people's choice, and without any drastic changes in the citizens' daily life, I think that the ruling and opposition camps can take power or become an opposition party in turn and, eventually, democratic politics can take root.

The law was revised last year, and the present system has just begun. So, presently, I think it unreasonable to push ahead with this issue. However, our country is presently developing toward a level at which it can, sometime in the future, eventually grasp, calculate, and make a choice and can fully exercise its power in all fields—economy, society, and the cultural standard of the citizens. Accordingly, I believe that we, through dialogue with our people, can eventually make a choice between the presidential government system and the parliamentary government system for true democracy.

[Pak] President Kim, I would like to ask just a few more questions. If the government and ruling party proposes a conservative coalition with the NDRP, would you accept this?

[Kim] As for this issue, it seems that the ruling camp has some complex, because it does not have enough National Assembly seats. However, I told the people of the ruling camp that they can get cooperation from the opposition parties if they work with self-confidence based on the principle of seeking people's welfare and national security. I told them this is precisely politics.

We are a little bit concerned about the attitude of the ruling camp, which seems diffident and full of distress, just because it does not have enough National Assembly seats.

However, presently, under the presidential government system, a coalition government is not adequate, and is difficult in many aspects. At the same time, I am unaware if anyone has any plan for such a thing. But, I think the ruling party can obtain cooperation from the opposition parties and can properly operate the National Assembly if it would seek righteous things in an appropriate manner with self-confidence by displaying its political capabilities.

If we look at the advanced countries, even if the opposition parties exercise strict control under the presidential government system, the ruling parties properly manage state affairs by displaying their political capabilities. Why can't we do the same thing? If we are presently unable to do this, the government and ruling party should strengthen their position and confidently accomplish the tasks entrusted them by the people. Then, we will render cooperation.

[Pak] If any opposition party proposes an alliance with you, wil you accept this?

[Kim] I never thought about an alliance with an opposition party. However, if what is done by the ruling party is not right, if it is against the people's welfare and national security, and if the ruling party seems to be obsessed with seeking its own interest, the three opposition parties would jointly check this. I think this is the only thing that is feasible. So, I never thought about such a thing.

[Pak] Thank you, NDRP President Kim Chong-pil.

[Kim] Thank you.

**House Passes 28.7 Billion Dollar Budget**  
SK0312022688 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0201 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 3 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly approved on Friday the 1989 budget of the general account, scaled at 19.22 trillion won (about 28.7 billion U.S. dollars), up 10.1 percent from fiscal year 1988.

The budgetary scale was 14.2.8 billion won less than the government originally requested.

At a budget-settlement committee session and later a plenary session, the Assembly passed the moderately increased budget after disputes over whether it should include one trillion won for the relief of farmers' debts.

Lawmakers of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), who insisted that the money be included, voted against the budget during the full-dress session. Of the 279 lawmakers present, 210 voted for the bill while 67, all of whom were PPD members, cast nay votes. There were two abstentions.

The budget features a substantial reduction in defense expenditures, which were scaled at 6,225.7 billion won.

The amount is 130.3 billion won less than the government requested.

The defense budget represented 32.4 percent of the total budget, down 0.4 percent from the previous year's 32.8 percent.

The defense expenditures also accounted for about five percent of South Korea's gross national product (GNP). The original defense budget put forward by the government represented 5.1 percent of the total budget but the figure was reduced to 5.0 percent by cutting the expenditures by 130.3 billion won.

South Korea and the United States, under a mutual defense treaty, have agreed that South Korea should maintain defense expenditures at a level of at least five percent of the total budget. Accordingly, the five-percent mark in fiscal 1989 for the defense budget appeared to be in line with the agreement between the two countries.

While cutting a substantial amount of defense expenditures, the National Assembly added to the so-called welfare budget bill 426.5 billion won in 12 programs, including 200 billion won for the relief of debt-ridden poor farmers across the country.

It also included about 96.5 billion won projected to be used for compensating government officials dismissed en masse in 1980 by the authoritarian government of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Lawmakers from the PPD, led by Kim Tae-chung, lodged strong protests during the meeting of the budget-settlement committee and the Assembly plenary session, insisting that one trillion won be included to pay off farmers' debts.

The other parties, including the opposition Reunification Democratic Party headed by Kim Yong-sam, opposed the PPD's idea, proposing instead that farmers' debts, roughly estimated at 4.5 trillion won, be liquidated on a gradual basis.

**Bank Cartel Violates Fair Trade Law**  
*SK0312032588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
3 Dec 88 p 6*

[Text] It will now be illegal if financial institutions set a uniform interest rate through cartel activities in the wake of liberalization of interest rates, the Fair Trade Office of the Economic Planning Board warned yesterday.

The office, Thursday, made it clear in a meeting with officials from the Bank of Korea, the Korea Federation of Banks, seven nationwide commercial banks and a short-term finance organization.

The office said it has been heard that seven commercial banks have agreed to set a uniform prime lending rate and mutual fund loan rate in their consultative meeting recently.

The cartel activity violates the Fair Trade Law, the office warned.

But, the office said it is not illegal if other financial institutions follow one firm's action in setting the rate as seen in the earlier stage of liberalization in the United States.

The office said the liberalization of interest rate aims at promoting competition among financial institutions. The uniform interest rate set in cartel activities is against the government's original intention, the office added.

Meanwhile, officials of financial institutions attending the meeting explained that they had never discussed setting a uniform interest rate.

**Government Liberalizes Import of 59 Items**  
*SK0412041788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Dec 88 p 6*

[Text] The importation of 59 items including 15 kinds of precious stones was liberalized as of yesterday. Their importation was formerly completely restricted.

The Trade-Industry Ministry removed restrictions on their importation in order to expand imports and so help to avoid trade friction with the United States and other advanced countries.

The 59 items comprise, besides the 15 kinds of precious stones, seven textile products, seven foodstuffs, three fisheries goods and 27 alcoholic drinks.

The 15 kinds of stones include diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald and opal, while the 27 alcoholic drinks cover wine, cognac, whisky, rum, brandy, gin and vodka.

In the meantime, the ministry allowed business concerns to import items from communist countries which are regarded as prerequisite for the exploration of their markets.

**Foreign Investment Drops by 19 Percent**  
*SK0712064488 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0636 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 7 (YONHAP)—Foreigners invested 595 million U.S. dollars in 222 Korean firms during the first 10 months this year, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

The figures represent a 19 percent decline in terms of invested money and a 14.2 percent drop in the number of firms compared with those of the same period last year.

During the Jan.-Oct. period, foreigners were invested in 38 firms in textiles or miscellaneous item sectors compared with 57 a year earlier.

They invested in 38 chemical firms compared with 43 a year earlier, 55 electronics and electrical firms compared with 77 last year, and 77 machinery and metal firms compared with 85 last year.

Foreigners' investment given the go-ahead in the non-manufacturing sector, such as hotels, insurance firms, transportation firms and restaurants, increased 52.9 percent to 52 firms and 293.7 percent to 539 million dollars in terms of invested money.

Among the foreign investment, 413 million dollars was for investment in three hotels, 1.24 million dollars in six wholesalers and retailers, 810,000 dollars in seven trading firms and 1.36 million dollars in nine restaurants.

The decline of foreign investment in the manufacturing sector was attributed to wage rises following labor disputes and the sharp rise in the Korean currency's value, according to the ministry's analysis.

Another major factor behind the decline was the improved technology of Korean manufacturing firms.

### Burma

#### Ministry Official Meets PRC, ROK Envoys

*BK0612143688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] U Ohn Kyaw, director general of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received Mr Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador to Burma, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1530 today. Promotion of bilateral relations and exchanges of visits were discussed at the meeting.

Earlier at 1330, U Ohn Kyaw also received Mr Kwon Pyong-hyon, ROK ambassador to Burma, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two officials discussed general matters relating to bilateral relations.

#### PRC Envoy Invites Health Minister To Visit

*BK0612145588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Mr Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador to Burma, paid a courtesy call on Dr Pe Thein, minister of health, at the minister's office at 1030 today. Bilateral cooperation between the Union of Burma and the PRC in health and sports matters was discussed during the meeting.

The PRC ambassador said he, empowered to act on behalf of the PRC Government, had come to extend the invitation of the PRC Government to the minister to pay a goodwill visit to China to study health programs in that country.

Also present at the meeting were U Khin Soe, officer on special duty of the Ministry of Health, and Mr [name indistinct], third secretary of the PRC Embassy.

#### Rumors Regarding Ban on Travel Documents Denied

*BK0612150388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] There have been rumors that application for passports to travel abroad for various reasons will be banned effective December 1988. In this connection, an inquiry was made with the Passport Division under the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs, and it is learned that there is no truth behind the rumors and that passports are being issued regularly.

#### Elections Commission Requests Data From Parties

*BK0612142488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] The Commission for Holding Democratic Multi-party General Elections, in order to proceed with its elections tasks of the future in a most correct and free manner, has asked all registered political parties to report about the requested data.

The requested data are as follows:

1. Political parties which wish to participate when multiparty general elections are held have been registering with this commission since 29 September 1988 in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and so far 157 political parties have been registered.
2. These registered parties individually have been carrying out organizational work, and they have been successful to a certain extent.
3. It has been understood that some political parties have been forming alliances among themselves while some exist as a party under the wing of another party.
4. As this commission wishes to know from time to time the progress of registered political parties, it hereby makes a request to the political parties to inform it from time to time of the names of parties that have formed alliances with, or the name of the party they are a part of, or their standing as an independent party.
5. Only when the above information is promptly obtained by this commission before the end of December 1988 can it proceed with the future elections programs in a most fair and correct manner. Compliance with the appeal is therefore requested once again.

### More Political Parties Issue Objectives

#### United Democratic Youth League

*BK0612092088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[“Press Release No 129/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 5 December—the 12th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the United Democratic Youth League, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has moved its headquarters to No 222, 2d floor, Sule Pagoda Road, Kyauktada Township, Rangoon Division.

#### 2. Aims

- A. To work toward making all the youths in the nation, who wish for genuine democracy, strive in unity to prevent the disintegration of the Union and to perpetuate the independence and sovereignty of the Union of Burma.
- B. To work together with all the national people toward building a stronger national unity—a key requisite for the people to build a democratic nation—through the elimination of racial and religious fanaticisms, personality cults, and sectarianism.

C. To undertake organizational work and training programs aimed at nurturing, energizing, and developing the youthful generation so that it will become ready for and worthy of a democratic nation.

3. Programs

A. Politics

1) To work for the emergence of a people's democratic government that can guarantee full human rights—the very foundation of genuine democracy.

2) To bring an end to the insurgency through negotiations and dialogue and to build peace in the country.

B. Education

1) Free and compulsory education will be introduced from primary to high school levels.

2) To establish a new and modern education system which is of international standards at colleges, universities, and institutes of higher learning.

C. Economy

1) To promote and assist with all possible means free and just trading and manufacturing enterprises for local and foreign concerns.

2) To provide guarantees that ensure that foreign investments can be made freely and with confidence.

D. Agriculture

1) To work toward building a developed industrialized nation based on modern and mechanized farming.

E. Health

1) To provide free medical care for all people and to strive greatly to sufficiently bring needy medical facilities, doctors, health workers, and modern medical sciences to rural areas as well.

F. Culture

1) To guarantee freedom of expression for entertainment artists in presenting Burmese cultural programs as long as such expressions do not affect the traditional Burmese culture.

G. Foreign Affairs

1) To establish friendly and close ties with all nations that practice independent and just foreign policies and that uphold genuine democratic human rights.

2) To cooperate with developed democratic nations in obtaining economic aid that does not affect the foreign policy of our nation.

and which has moved its headquarters to No 265, 4th floor, Central Shwebontha Street, No 4 ward, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. To strive for the emergence without fail of a genuine democratic government.

B. To build an independent and progressive economic system.

C. To bring about an education system that truly benefits the country and the people.

D. To implement a health system that will make the national people healthy, hale, and strong.

E. To strive toward developing youths in all spheres.

F. To strive for world peace and good neighborly relations.

3. Programs

A. To build a free private economy.

B. To avoid making frequent changes of the education system, and to implement a long-term advanced education system.

C. To work toward establishing a healthy nation—one that is not below other world nations in health development.

D. To strive from all angles for the development of youths.

E. To practice an independent and active foreign policy, but to refrain from isolationism and to cooperate with nations that share common interests.

**New Ideology Improvement Party**

*BK0712110788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[“Press Release No 132/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 6 December—the 13th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the New Ideology Improvement Party for Social System, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 24, Old Yedashe Street, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. To explore and bring forth new ideologies relating to social systems which will flourish and which are appropriate for this new era.

B. To develop a social system which does not allow the presence of the extremes of democracy—anarchy and autocracy—and the exploitation of democracy.

C. To strive with devotion toward a cultured, pleasant, and prosperous society.

3. Programs

**National Peace, Comfort Party**  
*BK0612095688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[“Press Release No 130/88 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 5 December—the 12th day of the waning moon of Tazaungmon, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the National Peace and Comfort Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law,

- A. To work for the emergence of a constitution that fully takes into account the strengthening of independence, the perpetuation of sovereignty, and the democratic rights for all the national people.
- B. To establish an administrative machinery which is in accordance with the above state Constitution.
- C. To strive for internal peace in accordance with basic policies and beliefs.
- D. To strive to make political parties actively aware of new lines of thinking and ideologies.
- E. To open up modern and advanced economic fronts, particularly to give priority to the fields of electronics, computers, and satellite communications which contribute to the development of mass communication.
- F. To implement an examination-oriented education system in accordance with the slogan: examination is for education, so as to keep students' attention on education.
- G. To promote the efficiency of the national people in accordance with the slogan: develop and promote efficiency, by keeping them occupied with the activities that they are interested in, such as sports and social work.

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

**Commentary Hails Accord Signed With Uzbekistan**  
*BK0612092288 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Commentary by John Doraisamy]

[Text] An interesting and very significant event in Malaysia's relations with the Soviet Union took place this week. Malaysia signed a memorandum of understanding with the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is one of the 15 constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

The chairman of the Uzbekistan Council of Ministers, Mr Kadyrov, signed on behalf of his government. The event highlights a cardinal principle of Malaysia's foreign relations, namely its willingness to maintain close friendship with all states and peoples irrespective of their political and economic ideologies.

The agreement reached with Uzbekistan is unique because this is the first formal memorandum of understanding signed with the Soviet constituent republic. The intention is to initiate and expand contacts in trade and cultural exchanges. The Malaysian Government welcomes these opportunities as they contribute to goodwill and mutual appreciation of cultures. In addition, trade links bring their own benefits to the parties concerned.

The Malaysian Government and the Malaysian community are aware of the far-reaching changes now taking place all over the Soviet Union. Apart from the new vigor with which the Soviet people are tackling economic issues under the leadership of Mr Gorbachev, there are also some political reforms taking shape. The greater acceptance of openness by the Soviet state is particularly

encouraging. Malaysia recognizes that the Soviet Union is a superpower and its influence and role in world affairs cannot be ignored. Along with the United States, the Soviet Union can play a very decisive role in shaping the destiny of the whole world.

In this connection, the Malaysian prime minister's address to the UN General Assembly in early November is worth recalling. Dr Mahathir made a plea for reduction in expenditure on arms and a corresponding increase in resources to eradicate poverty, ignorance, and disease. He talked of a global attack on poverty.

Malaysia's contacts with the culture and general way of life in the Uzbekistan Republic should be of immense value. There are several opportunities arising from the fact that there is a large number of Muslims in Uz'ekistan. It is also an area noted for a variety of industries as well as many traditional arts and crafts such as carpet weaving and pottery. It is expected that Malaysia will enter into some joint venture projects with the appropriate agencies and enterprises in Uzbekistan. Air conditioners have been mentioned in the media report. Malaysia is already the world's leading manufacturer of this product. There ought to be no difficulty in embarking on a joint-venture involving Malaysian investment and expertise for producing air conditioning equipment. The success and follow-up on the memorandum of understanding can lead to more contacts and exchanges with other Soviet republics.

Mr Kadyrov's visit to Malaysia has opened a new chapter in Malaysia's relations with the Soviet Government and its peoples. In a world in which distances are being rapidly eliminated by efficient technology, Malaysia is happy to have established closer ties with Uzbekistan.

**Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit**  
*BK0712073888 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of Cuba, Mr Giraldo Mazola arrived in Kuala Lumpur this morning for a 5-day visit aimed at enhancing bilateral relations between Malaysia and Cuba.

A statement issued by Wisma Putera [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] in Kuala Lumpur says that during his talks with Malaysian leaders, efforts will be made to enhance trade and economic links between the two countries. Mr Mazola will hold discussions with the deputy foreign minister, Datuk Dr Abdullah Fadil Che Wan. He will also pay courtesy calls on Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, Primary Industries Minister Dr Lim Keng Yaik, and the deputy ministers of health, and science, technology and environment.

**Razaleigh's UMNO Revival Move Rejected**  
*BK0712061988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
*0551 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 7, (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Parliament late Tuesday [6 December] rejected by 108 to 35 votes a motion tabled by Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed's political foe Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, aimed at reviving the de-registered United Malays National Organisation (UMNO).

The vote was taken after two days of heated debate on the move to introduce a private member's bill seeking to amend the Societies Act to enable UMNO to be a lawful party again.

Voting for the bill were 16 MPs aligned to Razaleigh and 19 opposition MPs.

UMNO was de-registered in February after a court declaration that the party was unlawful because it had some unregistered branches. The court action had followed an unsuccessful bid by Razaleigh to unseat Mahathir from the party presidency in the UMNO polls in April last year.

After the de-registration, Mahathir had promptly formed new UMNO to maintain the Malay community's political supremacy in the 13-party ruling National Front coalition while Razaleigh and his group waged a campaign to get former UMNO members to pressure Mahathir's government to "revive" the original UMNO through administrative or legislative means.

To help heal the rift among the UMNO members, Mahathir had recently offered several concessions to Razaleigh's group, including opening new UMNO to all Malays, reinstating Razaleigh and former Deputy Premier Musa Hitam to the cabinet and giving seats on the new UMNO Supreme Council to five of Razaleigh's supporters. These offers were not accepted.

Razaleigh had continued with his campaign, and when he applied to seek parliamentary approval of his bid to "revive" the original UMNO, Mahathir's ruling coalition allowed the debate. In the past the ruling majority had rejected moves by the opposition Democratic Action Party to introduce motions and private member's bills.

Razaleigh's basis for the motion was that the original UMNO was the party that united the Malay community and led the country towards its independence in 1957.

Mahathir told Parliament during the debate that he could not use his powers as home minister to exempt the original UMNO from the provisions of the Societies Act because the High Court had declared the party to be unlawful, and any such move on his part would be deemed to be interfering with the course of justice.

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said as a similar party (new UMNO) already existed, the original party could not be revived. He also mentioned several actions that Razaleigh's group could have taken to correct the situation (regarding unregistered branches) within the original UMNO without having gone to court, but charged that it did not deliberately do so.

Razaleigh was quoted by newspapers Wednesday as saying he was not surprised with the outcome of the vote. He said it confirmed that Mahathir's supporters did not want the old UMNO revived.

He said several MPs aligned to him may quit their seats and recontest them against candidates pitted by new UMNO, in a bid to show the Mahathir administration that the people still wanted the original UMNO to be revived.

He also said he intended to make a country-wide tour to "explain to the people" the outcome of the parliamentary decision.

**Singapore**

**Government Levy To Hit Japanese Firms Hardest**  
*OW0612192988 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT*  
*6 Dec 88*

[Text] Singapore, Dec. 6 KYODO—Japanese firms operating in Singapore are likely to be hardest hit by the government's recent decision to increase the levy it imposes on companies employing foreign workers, a top official of the Singapore Manufacturers Association (SMA) said Tuesday.

In an interview with KYODO news service, SMA Divisional Director Wong Chin Yeow said 250 of the estimated 850 Japanese firms which operate in the country would be the "most affected" if the government follows through on its plan to increase the foreign workers tax to 250 Singapore dollars from the current 170 dollars on firms engaged in manufacturing, hotel and shipyard enterprises.

The proposed levy on construction companies utilizing foreign laborers would jump from 200 Singapore dollars at present to 250 dollars, he added.

Japanese companies operating in Singapore currently employ a total of more than 70,000 workers, one-third of whom are foreigners, according to informed sources.

Demand for foreign labor remains high in Singapore since local workers are "choosy" when it comes to accepting jobs, the SMA said. Firms are then forced to turn to such countries as Malaysia, which provides 60 percent of Singapore's 150,000 foreign workers.

The government, however, is seeking to raise the tax imposed on firms hiring foreigners in an effort to stem the influx of non-Singaporean laborers, which it views as a growing drain on the nation's social services.

The SMA, concerned that the tax hike could force firms to relocate to neighboring countries such as Malaysia, said it plans to launch a survey to gauge its impact and will then report the results to Singapore's Ministry of Labor.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry plans to meet on the issue December 13 to formulate its position on the proposed levy.

### Cambodia

#### Heng Samrin Sees PRC-Thai Military Collusion

**Addresses Fatherland Front Meeting**  
**BK0212131988 Phnom Penh SPK in English**  
**1116 GMT 2 Dec 88**

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 2nd—A 7,000-strong meeting was organized in Phnom Penh this morning by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland to mark the front's 10th founding anniversary.

Present on the presidium were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK; Mat Ly, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, and other senior party and state officials.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh and representatives of the Kampuchean residents in France attended.

Addressing the meeting, President Heng Samrin highlighted the front's important role in the past struggle to oust the genocidal Pol Pot regime and in national defence and construction at present.

He praised the front's activities to strengthen the national unity which, he said, has brought about glorious victories in the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause and heightened the PRK's international prestige.

However, he said, many obstacles and difficulties still lie ahead in the struggle for national defence and reconstruction. Enemies of the Kampuchean people are seeking to oppose the peaceful life and construction, especially the process of dialogue to find a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

President Heng Samrin condemned the outside reactionary forces who are backing the Khmer opposing factions to perpetuate the bloodshed in Kampuchea and weaken the PRK, and eventually pave the way for the comeback of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

"Closely united around the party, government and front, the Kampuchean people are resolved to thwart all wicked schemes and moves of the enemy," he stressed.

He welcomed the initial results of meetings between the PRK side and other Khmer parties as a step forward in the search for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean question and a manifestation of the PRK's policy of national reconciliation.

"The withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea this year has testified to the steady growth of the PRK Government and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces which are controlling the whole territory of the country," he noted, adding that the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea must be linked to the prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, the cessation of foreign military aid to the Khmer opposing factions, and an end to the use of sanctuaries on foreign soil against the Kampuchean people.

On foreign policy, President Heng Samrin said: "Together with other progressive and peace-loving peoples across the world, the Kampuchean people vehemently condemn the international reactionary forces who have attempted to make Southeast Asia a conflicted zone." He strongly denounced the growing Chinese-Thai military collusion as a threat to peace and stability of the region which, he said, will jeopardize the process of talks aimed at restoring peace in Kampuchea.

He said: "The Kampuchean people warmly support process of restructuring in the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and all their initiatives for promoting mutual confidence, detente and peaceful coexistence in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large."

Earlier in the morning, Kampuchean party and state leaders had laid wreaths at the monuments for the war deads and the monument dedicated to Vietnamese internationalist combatants.

**Radio Carries Speech**

*BK0512061188 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of PRK Council of State, at meeting to mark KUFNCD's 10th founding anniversary on 2 December at the Olympic Stadium in Phnom Penh—recorded]

[Text] From 2 December 1979 to 2 December 1988, the KUFNCD—previously the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]—is 10 years old today. We are meeting here in a spirit of solidarity and national unity and with most moving sentiments of the entire Cambodian people to welcome the 10th founding anniversary of our glorious front that is the source of the rebirth of the entire Cambodian nation and the starting point of the current process to develop our nation. [Applause preceded by unidentified voice shouting "Welcome the 10th anniversary of the KUFNCD"]

The 10th founding anniversary of the front coincides with a time when our revolution is at a new and historic turning point marked by major events. Among these are the changes and concrete and most vigorous development in 1988, most importantly the building of real revolutionary forces in every field, military, political, economic, social affairs, cultural, and in particular in building and strengthening of localities, villages, and communes. The emulation movement of cadres, combatants, people, and the masses throughout the country is being expressed in a lively manner and has produced many great and new results in the tasks of defending and building the country to welcome the 10th anniversary of our glorious 7 January national day. Thanks to these developments, we have been able to carry out the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops—the biggest involving 50,000 troops—and the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army High Command in Cambodia. All Vietnamese experts will return home this month after successfully carrying out their noble proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia. [Applause preceded by unidentified voice leading the chanting of the following: "Long live the relations of solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. May they last forever."]

The international situation continues to develop in a relaxed atmosphere. Our diplomatic offensive is undergoing changes favorable to Cambodia's revolutionary struggle in the new situation. On behalf of the party, government, and the front, I would like to sincerely express thanks and admiration to all combatants, workers, cadres, personnel, peasants, monks, ethnic minorities, Cambodian residents abroad, and the Cambodian people throughout the country, who have firmly united within the front's ranks by deploying their physical, moral, and intellectual efforts to overcome difficulties to fulfill the KPRP's policies to serve the cause of building

and defending the motherland revolutionary gains until scoring great victories in every field. [Unidentified voice chants "Long live the glorious KPRP"]

I would like to express profound thanks to the Vietnamese volunteer army and experts for carrying out proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia with a noble spirit of sacrifice for the survival of the Cambodian people and motherland. I would like to express profound thanks to fraternal socialist countries, particularly the USSR, friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive people the world over, for their assistance and support to the just cause to struggle of our Cambodian people. I would like to bow with respect and with immense gratitude to the souls of Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants and Cambodian cadres, workers, and people for sacrificing their precious lives for the nation, motherland, and our glorious Angkor land. [Followed by a piece of music in memory of the deceased]

Dear comrades and friends: Ten years ago, the KNUFNS, currently the KUFNCD, was founded on 2 December 1978 with the aim of rallying all united national forces to get rid of the Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, which ruled the country through dictatorship and barbarously and savagely massacred its own people. Our people scored a victory and toppled the blood-thirsty regime of the Pol Pot clique on 7 January 1979. It was because our front had rallied the multitude of forces of the people and masses who possessed a resolute patriotic will and courageously and bravely fought in a short period—35 days—to save their lives and their motherland from genocide. This is an historic lesson on great national unity that all of us should always remember. The heroic acts of the front in liberating the people and the nation have been engraved forever in the sentiments and hearts of our people and Armed Forces. The front's prestige and deeds have been praised with reverence, respect, and most profound gratitude by the Cambodian people everywhere.

In fact, without the force of the 2 December front, there would have been no 7 January victory, no PRK, and no current social life. The party's fifth congress affirmed that the KUFNCD is a decisive factor in the victory of the revolution, of the 7 January 1979, and the source of forces to build and defend the motherland. This is a correct assessment and, in the next phases, we should pledge to strengthen and expand the bond of great national unity to achieve the ideal of firmly defending and building a prosperous, strong, peaceful independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country. [Unidentified voice chants "Long live the PRK"]

Dear comrades and friends, since the 7 January 1979 liberation day, the KUFNCD has been implementing its strategic task of rallying the nation's solidarity forces to defend and build the country, which has been seriously damaged under the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and has scored great achievements, thus bringing independence

and sovereignty to the nation and society with all administrative establishments and legitimately ruling the country. Every citizen lives happily with rights and freedom and enthusiastically contributes to defending and building the country. In carrying out its task of rallying the nation's solidarity forces, the front has firmly adhered to its principled stand, namely consider the task of building and defending the Cambodian motherland as a sacred goal and use the nationalist path with respect of the people's interest and international solidarity as principles to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and expand great national unity among the entire Cambodian people.

In the past 10 years, our front has been adhering to this principle; has rallied the solidarity forces of the people, the masses, and people of all nationalities throughout the country; and rallied all patriotic forces regardless of their political tendencies, ideologies, their past, classes, religions, and nationalities, including workers, peasants, merchants, intellectuals, monks, and Cambodian residents abroad. The front has also appealed to patriots in the other Cambodian side, who have awakened and joined society, to contribute to the movement to defend and build the motherland until winning successive victories. [Indistinct chanting]

Dear comrades and friends, the development of our society in the past 10 years has made our people in the country, Cambodian compatriots abroad, and people the world over very happy. They have welcomed our nation's rebirth. The PRK's prestige is being constantly heightened in the international arena. It has also received increasing support and assistance, both political and diplomatic, from international public opinion. We have scored these brilliant victories because we have the firm great national unity of the party, government, Armed Forces, and people throughout the country within the front. We have united and combined our forces to struggle determinedly to overcome all difficulties and have grasped the country's destiny in our hands. Furthermore, we have a powerful international solidarity, in particular the solidarity with Vietnam and Laos, and with the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and the solidarity of peace- and justice-loving progressive forces the world over. [Unidentified voice chanting "Long live the relations of solidarity among Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos and with the Soviet Union and socialist countries. May they last forever."]

Based on the great national unity and international solidarity, the Cambodian revolution has made further advances and has wrested a position of strength and victory and of being masters over the enemies both inside the country and along the border. However, we should also realize that on the revolution's path to progress, our nation and country still have to overcome obstacles and many difficult and complex situations ahead of us. We have restored only a number of national construction tasks and not all of them yet. The three

opposing Cambodian groups, although seriously weakened, stubbornly continue to destroy the nation, country, and our people here and there. They have survived only through assistance and support of outside reactionaries who continue to search for maneuvers to prolong the war in Cambodia in order to weaken us and then topple our PRK through military force. However, despite the perfidious maneuvers of enemies of all stripes, we have managed to overcome them because we have as our base a firm and great national unity.

On this basis, we have reached a stage in which to find a solution to the Cambodian problem through negotiations. The unofficial meeting in Jakarta and the three meetings in France between us and Samdech Sihanouk are a development of the implementation of the PRK's national reconciliation policy, which comes from the people's aspiration and from our government's goodwill, and in cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, aimed at building a peaceful, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia. [Applause preceded by largely indistinct chanting]

The announcement on withdrawing Vietnamese volunteer troops in 1988 confirms the firmness of the Armed Forces and the masterly spirit of our people. However, the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia should be linked to the end of arms supply and the end of sanctuaries granted to Cambodian reactionaries, and the guarantee that the genocidal Pol Pot regime does not return to massacre the Cambodian people again.

Dear comrades and friends: All of us have clearly determined that diplomatic struggle is part of the revolutionary struggle. The important factor which determines our final victory is the building of real revolutionary forces with the support of the great united forces of the people and the masses. Therefore, to achieve this insistent desire of our people, who want to live in peace and security and want to have a happy life, and to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, the entire party, Armed Forces, and people should constantly strengthen and expand the bonds of great national unity and pool physical, moral, and intellectual efforts to achieve good results in the following tasks.

1. Constantly increase the spirit of broad-minded patriotism firmly linked to the spirit of international solidarity by considering this as the decisive factor of our revolution's victory.
2. Constantly harbor hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, and those who are opposing the Cambodian people's rebirth and timely expose all their maneuvers and those of their masters, who still try to again sink Cambodia into a sea of blood.
3. Transform the anger and hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime into activities of struggle to defend and build the motherland and be resolute in preventing the resurgence of this regime in Cambodia by striving to

implement well the three key tasks, namely genuinely building and strengthening localities in every situation and circumstance, building firm and powerful revolutionary armed forces, and vigorously promoting revolutionary political and ideological education among cadres, people, the masses, and the Armed Forces to move toward independently assuming every task to build and defend the country and nation.

4. Constantly fire up the implementation of the three revolutionary movements, namely to fight the enemy and prevent him from rearing his head again both in the interior of the country and along the border; to promote production; and to build real revolutionary forces, making conditions ready. With or without a political solution through negotiations, the PRK must be in control and always step forward in defending and ensuring peace and security for the whole national society.

5. Constantly pay attention to widely muster all social forces in order to hold aloft the banner of great national solidarity and relentlessly develop the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

Dear comrades and friends, we are firmly confident that the forces of great national solidarity around our front with the party as member and leading core will absolutely triumph and advance on the road of social development within the framework of independence and sovereignty. Our cause of national defense and reconstruction will absolutely triumph, and the Cambodian people's just struggle constitutes a part of the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world.

Together with the progressive and peace-loving people in the world, the Cambodian people sternly condemn the belligerent policy of all external international reactionary forces whose attempt is to push Southeast Asia into instability. We denounce the growing Sino-Thai military collusion, including the plan to set up a Chinese arms stockpile in Thailand which is the source of danger threatening regional peace and stability. This is a threat that may block the search for peace in Cambodia. The Cambodian people welcome and support the Leninist reform policy of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, a policy leading toward progress and peace on earth and concretely contributing to disarmament and the elimination of confrontation. The peace proposals of the Soviet Union constitute a contribution to consolidating trust, peaceful coexistence, and detente in the Asia-Pacific region as well as in the world.

Regarding regional problems, we maintain our good-will stance of trying to solve them through peaceful and political means with the countries in the region.

I wish all Buddhist monks, cadres, employees, workers, the Armed Forces, and the people as a whole the best of health and successes in all revolutionary undertakings in the interests of our nation and fatherland. [applause]

Long live the spirit of 2 December! [cheers]  
Long live the KUFNCD! [cheers]  
Long live the PRK! [cheers]  
Long live the glorious KPRP! [cheers]

**PRK Reports Recent Battle Successes**  
*BK0512033088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[Text] In the period 20 to 26 November, enemies fired 50-100 artillery shells each day from Thai territory in some border areas, especially, into Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

For instance on 15 November, they fired 460 various artillery shells at Hill 400. At 3.30 pm [8.30 GMT] on 20 November, they fired 55 shells into the area south of Hill 551, and on the same day at 12 o'clock [as heard], they fired 125 shells at Hill 574.

At sea, Thai vessels violated Cambodian territorial waters 15-18 nautical miles off Kaoh Tang island.

In mopping-up operations during the same period, our armed forces put out of action 249 enemies, including 77 killed, 13 captured, and 159 surrendered, and seized 170 assorted firearms, 745 various rounds of ammunition, 85 mines, 1 telephone, and a lot of other war materiel.

**Phnom Penh Meeting Marks Lao National Day**  
*BK0112151888 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1125 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 1—A 700-strong meeting was held in Phnom Penh Wednesday [30 November] to mark the 13th national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Dec. 2).

Attending the meeting were Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee; Sam Sundoeun, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea Central Committee; Mean Sam-an, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Women's Association of Kampuchea.

Members of the diplomatic corps to Kampuchea were also on hand.

In his speech, Nguon Nhel described the foundation of the L.P.D.R 13 years ago as a milestone in the history of the heroic Lao nation and a glorious victory of the three Indochinese peoples in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

After recalling great achievements recorded by the Lao people in national defence and construction over the past years, Nguon Nhel reiterated the Kampuchean

people's unwavering support for the L.P.D.R.'s seven-point proposal aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation.

He highlighted the goodwill and constructive efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem. He said that the implementation of the P.R.K.'s policy of national reconciliation, the three rounds of talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the first tripartite Khmer summit in Paris have created the groundwork for settling the internal aspect of the Kampuchean problem.

After voicing support for the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Nguon Nhel profoundly thanked the party, government and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries for their support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's national defence and construction.

Taking the floor, the Lao Ambassador Pheli Khounlaleuk reviewed the all-round achievements scored by the Lao people over the past 13 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. These successes, he said, are inseparable from the support and assistance of the fraternal countries, Kampuchea included.

The Lao diplomat highly acclaimed results of the meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk which, he said, were an important step forward in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

He expressed the wish that the solidarity, friendship and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries will be further developed in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

**Hun Sen Greets New Hungarian Prime Minister**  
*BK0712132388 Phnom Penh SPK in French*  
*0449 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Dec (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent his warm greetings to Miklos Nemeth on his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In his message, Chairman Hun Sen said he was convinced that under the leadership of Miklos Nemeth, the Hungarian people will achieve new successes, especially in the implementation of the tasks in the political and economic fields, defined by the national conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party last May, and that the relations of friendship and solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples will further develop and strengthen in the interests of the two peoples and socialism.

He wished his Hungarian counterpart good health and success in accomplishing his noble task.

**SRV 307th Division Said 'Hiding in Jungle'**  
*BK0712070688 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian*  
*2315 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[“News commentary”: “What is the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors' Purpose in Hiding the 307th Division in the Jungle?”]

[Text] The Hanoi aggressors recently ordered the Vietnamese 307th Division to move out from Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province. The Vietnamese division loaded all materiel, including ammunition and armaments, onto trucks, and told our people that they were being sent back to Vietnam.

The local people living along the common border of the three districts of Rovieng [Preah Vihear Province], Stoung [Kompong Thom Province], and Chikreng [Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province], recently saw Vietnamese troops hiding in the jungle. Our people realized that the 307th Division was hiding here because Vietnamese soldiers from that division would come from time to time to plunder poultry and fruits in their villages.

The Vietnamese troops strictly barred our people and puppet soldiers from gaining access to the areas where their encampments were set up. In mid-November, our people sighted a regiment of the 307th division which had been sent out to resist our DK national forces' attacks at Krayea, Ta Kreal, and Anlung Kranh communes in Stoung District.

This event clearly proved that the Hanoi enemy aggressors have not absolutely withdrawn their troops from Cambodia. Their announcements on withdrawing troops in this or that year, or in this or that month, and their removal of materiel are nothing but a trick to mislead our people and international community into believing that the 307th Division was certainly withdrawn back to Vietnam.

In reality, the Hanoi aggressors have reserved the 307th Division as an intervention unit for an eventual counterattack on our DK national forces. Moreover, the division is assigned the duty of reorganizing the Vietnamese administrative networks in the villages and communes which were attacked by our DK national forces, in an attempt to occupy and annex Cambodia forever in accordance with the late Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese federation strategy.

**VONADK Comments on SRV Disguise 'Tricks'**  
*BK0612065988 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[“News commentary”: “Why the Hanoi Enemy Aggressors Sternly Ordered Their Troops To Dress Up as Cambodian Soldiers and To Speak Cambodian]

[Text] Successive reports from various battlefields throughout the country clearly confirm that the Hanoi enemy aggressors have sternly ordered their aggressor troops, stationed everywhere in Cambodia, to dress up as Cambodian soldiers and to speak Cambodian. At all bases, including those where disguised Vietnamese soldiers were mixed among the Cambodian troops and the Vietnamese troops' own units, the puppet flag is always flying. According to other informed sources, in each base, the CPV flag, the late Ho Chi Minh portrait, and the slogan: “Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia Unite for Hundred of Thousands of Years” are permanently on display, but outside, the puppet flag is always flying. This has unequivocally proved the new Vietnamese tricks among their other numerous deceiving gambits.

The Hanoi enemy aggressors are conducting maneuvers to disguise their troops as Cambodian soldiers for the following reasons:

1. To control and command combats.
2. To learn Cambodian and turn themselves into Cambodian citizens progressively.
3. To be the backbone of the puppet troops and front.
4. To allow the Vietnamese troops dressing up as the puppet soldiers to transform themselves into Cambodian citizens. Then, at elections, they will have rights to vote for puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen to exercise power under the Hanoi Vietnamese's control.
5. To swallow Cambodia once and for all.

Nevertheless, despite their perfidious and deceitful tricks, they never can achieve their goal. Instead, they have come repeatedly under attacks of the Cambodian people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea that cause them to completely bog down on the battlefields of Cambodia.

**NADK Fires Two 107-mm Rockets in Battambang**  
*BK0512022888 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Dec 88*

[From the “Daily report from various battlefields” feature]

[Excerpt] On 24 November, our National Army fired two 107-mm rockets at Vietnamese aggressors stationed in Battambang provincial town, killing one of them and wounding many others. Following the attack, the situation in the town was in great chaos. [passage omitted]

**VONADK Reports Roundup of Battle Successes**  
*BK0712045488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[“Roundup of results of attacks to destroy the manpower strength and to repeatedly scatter and destroy village and commune administrative networks and townships of the Vietnamese enemy in November 1988 on battlefields throughout the country”]

- [Text] 1. East Kompong Cham battlefield: 12 enemy elements killed and 27 wounded for a total of 39 casualties; 5 village and 1 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 13 village officials and 4 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
2. Kratie battlefield: 2 enemies killed and 5 wounded for a total of 7 casualties; 4 village and 1 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 13 village officials and 4 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
3. Northwest Phnom Penh battlefield: 36 enemies killed and 32 wounded for a total of 68 casualties; 25 village and 1 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 34 village officials and 4 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
4. Kompong Speu battlefield: 29 enemies killed and 45 wounded for a total of 74 casualties; and 24 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
5. Battlefields along National Route 4: 17 enemies killed and 6 wounded for a total of 23 casualties; and 22 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
6. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 20 enemies killed and 19 wounded for a total of 39 casualties; and 8 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed.
7. Kompong Cham battlefield: 23 enemies killed and 20 wounded for a total of 43 casualties; 52 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 27 village officials and 10 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
8. Stung Treng battlefield: 6 enemies killed and 6 wounded for a total of 12 casualties; 7 village and 1 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 17 village officials liberated.
9. North Phnom Penh battlefield: five enemies killed and four wounded for a total of nine casualties.
10. Kompong Som battlefield: 17 enemies killed and 19 wounded for a total of 36 casualties; 6 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 6 village officials liberated.
11. Kompong Thom battlefield: 74 enemies killed and 67 wounded for a total of 141 casualties; 36 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 125 village officials and 2 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
12. Siem Reap battlefield: 82 enemies killed and 94 wounded for a total of 176 casualties; 14 village and 2 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 47 village officials and 14 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
13. Battlefields around Battambang town: 120 enemies killed and 177 wounded for a total of 297 casualties; 26 village and 9 commune administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 13 village officials liberated.

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14. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 64 enemies killed and 92 wounded for a total of 156 casualties; 30 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 5 village officials liberated.
15. Southwest battlefield: 43 enemies killed and 62 wounded for a total of 105 casualties; 19 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 35 village officials liberated.
16. Koh Kong Kraom battlefield: 6 enemies killed and 8 wounded for a total of 14 casualties.
17. Oddar Meanchey battlefield: 43 enemies killed and 60 wounded for a total of 103 casualties.
18. Preah Vihear battlefield: 47 enemies killed and 72 wounded for a total of 119 casualties; 13 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 43 village officials and 2 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
19. North Sisophon battlefield: 66 enemies killed and 83 wounded for a total of 149 casualties; 6 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 68 village officials and 9 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
20. South Sisophon battlefield: 61 enemies killed and 62 wounded for a total of 123 casualties; 2 village administrative networks scattered and destroyed; and 6 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
21. Pailin battlefield: 148 enemies killed and 127 wounded for a total of 275 casualties.
22. Samlot battlefield: 53 enemies killed and 42 wounded for a total of 95 casualties; and 12 Cambodian soldiers liberated.
23. Leach battlefield: 43 enemies killed and 31 wounded for a total of 74 casualties.
24. Peam Ta battlefield: 77 enemies killed and 104 wounded for a total of 181 casualties.
25. Koh Kong Leu battlefield: three enemies killed and one wounded for a total of four casualties.

In sum, we killed 1,097 enemies and wounded 1,265 others for a total of 2,362 casualties. We scattered and destroyed Vietnamese administrative networks in 299 villages and 15 communes, and liberated 446 village officials and 63 Cambodian soldiers.

### Indonesia

**SRV Information Minister Tran Hoan Arrives**  
*BK0712043588 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
*0330 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Dec 7 (OANA-ANTARA)—The information minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Tran Hoan, arrived here Tuesday [6 December] afternoon to begin a seven-day visit to Indonesia for talks on information and communication problems with his Indonesian counterpart, Harmoko.

At the Sukarno-Hatta International Airport, the Vietnamese minister and his entourage were greeted by Information Minister Harmoko and some of his staff members, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong.

He said he is paying a return visit and hoped to be able to strengthen existing relations between the two countries, particularly in the area of information and communication. Minister Harmoko visited Vietnam in September 1988.

He said in the course of his current visit, he will sign a memorandum of understanding in the field of communication.

He is also slated to have talks with Harmoko on cooperation relating to radio, television and news agencies, as well as various other information facilities.

He will also visit various information, industrial and tourist objects in Indonesia.

According to a prepared schedule, Minister Tran Hoan and party will be visiting the RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) station in Jakarta, the ANTARA News Agency, the TVRI (television) station, and the KOMPAS daily newspaper, in addition to the National Films Production Centre (PPFN). [passage omitted]

### Minister Harmoko Hosts Banquet

*BK0712060288 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*0000 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Information Minister Harmoko believes that relations between Indonesia and Vietnam are progressing smoothly. Leaders of the two countries are visiting each other and cooperation in information will be intensified.

Harmoko made the remarks at a banquet in honor of Vietnamese Information Minister Tran Hoan at the state television auditorium in Jakarta last night. He added that Tran Hoan's visit to Indonesia will further upgrade the existing cooperation.

In his return speech, Tran Hoan, who is a music composer, said he was impressed by the reception extended to him by Harmoko. Tran Hoan also admired the Indonesian song Bengawan Solo [River of Solo], which was played during the reception. Tran Hoan added he fully supported Indonesia's initiative to hold the Jakarta Informal Meeting and pledged to keep on strengthening bilateral cooperation.

During the reception, the two ministers exchanged souvenirs—Harmoko gave Krishna a puppet and Tran Hoan gave a painting.

Tran Hoan, who arrived in Jakarta last night, is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on Harmoko, visit the Radio Republik Indonesia, ANTARA News Agency, Televisi Republik Indonesia, KOMPAS newspaper office, and meet the Vietnamese community in Jakarta today. He will pay a courtesy call on President Suharto tomorrow.

**Harmoko, Tran Hoan Hold Talks**  
*BK0712105888 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
*1027 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 7 (OANA-ANTARA)—Information Minister Harmoko and his Vietnamese counterpart Tran Hoan held preliminary talks here Wednesday [7 December] to expand the information cooperation between the two countries.

The talks were held when Tran Hoan paid a courtesy call on Minister Harmoko at his office here.

The talks will be further formulated in a meeting between the two ministers on Saturday for inclusion in a memorandum of understanding.

During the one-hour meeting, Harmoko told his guest about various information activities in Indonesia.

Minister Harmoko was at the meeting flanked by Information Ministry Secretary General Emir Mangaweang, Director General for Radio, Television and Films Alex Leo Zulkarnaen, and Director General for Press and Graphic Arts Janner Sinaga, while Tran Hoan was in the company of the director general of printing businesses and the director general for the science union of production of radio and television broadcasts.

The preliminary talks were followed by visits to the RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia), the TVRI (television), ANTARA News Agency and KOMPAS daily.

**Tran Hoan Visits Radio Station**  
*BK0712095688 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian*  
*0600 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] SRV Information Minister Tran Hoan has expressed his hope that Radio Republik Indonesia [RRI] will be able to help Radio Vietnam, especially in improving Radio Vietnam's Indonesian-language service. Tran Hoan made the remarks this morning when he visited the RRI's main broadcasting station in Jakarta.

During the visit, Tran Hoan was briefed on RRI history and programs for rural areas by Director of Radio (Arshad Subik). Tran Hoan said he was impressed by the fact that RRI broadcasts could reach all parts of Indonesia's vast territory.

**Commentary Views Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal Plans**  
*BK0712090388 Jakarta Domestic Service*  
*in Indonesian 0000 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The earlier-than-scheduled withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as part of efforts to solve the Cambodian problem was discussed by PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow last weekend. This was

disclosed to Japanese officials by the PRC foreign minister when he made a stopover in Tokyo on Sunday. Qian Qichen made a 3-day visit to Moscow to pave the way for a PRC-USSR summit meeting, scheduled for July in Beijing.

When the PRC foreign minister arrived in Moscow last Thursday, a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said in Hanoi that Vietnam will withdraw 18,000 of its troops from Cambodia this month, bringing to 50,000 the total number of troops withdrawn this year. He added that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn in 1990 at the latest. The fact that Vietnam will withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia by 1990 is well known because it was announced by Hanoi on 25 May—a mere 10 days after the Soviet Union began its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. The 8 December edition of the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW magazine even quoted Vietnamese officials as saying in private that the troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia much earlier if the PRC was willing to hold talks with Vietnam.

This view is in line with what the PRC foreign minister told Japanese officials in Tokyo. As to whether this means the PRC is now ready to sit down and hold talks with Vietnam, we must bear in mind the fact that only 3 days before the PRC foreign minister arrived in Moscow, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference in Hanoi that Vietnam had called on Moscow to make efforts to help normalize Chinese-Vietnamese relations. It appears that Nguyen Co Thach's wish has been fulfilled in view of the remarks made by the PRC foreign minister in Tokyo on the earlier-than-scheduled troop withdrawal from Cambodia. However, it must be borne in mind whether such a scenario is in accordance with reality.

**Suharto Views Possible 'Use of Nuclear Power'**  
*BK0512095388 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
*0843 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 5 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto said Monday Indonesia would give serious consideration to the use of nuclear power as a source of energy if the other sources of energy have become no longer sufficient to support the development program of the country.

In this context he underlined the need for the National Atomic Energy Institute (BATAN) to further increase its potentials so that Indonesia would be ready to control its technology if the use of nuclear power for the generation of electricity cannot be avoided.

The head of state was delivering an address in the inauguration of the BATAN radioactive wastes processing installation at Serpong, west Java, at the same time marking the 30th anniversary of the institute.

He reminded that the use of any technology, particularly new technology, has a risk.

Therefore, he added, the government, prior to deciding to use a technology to support development activities, must first conduct a careful study, with a view to achieving maximum benefit and avoiding the smallest of risks from the use of the technology.

However, he also reminded that Indonesia in meeting its needs for energy should not depend too much on natural oil.

There is a limit to Indonesia's sources of natural oil. And besides, he added, Indonesia's natural oil should also be exported to gain more foreign exchange that the country needs for its national development.

On the occasion, the president once again stressed that development is hard and big work for a nation in the realisation of its ideals. As far as Indonesia is concerned, he added, the ideals were nothing but an advanced, just and prosperous society on the basis of the Pancasila.

In the realisation of the development, science and technology obviously play an important role, because by mastering science and technology the development of the country can be accelerated.

History has demonstrated that science and technology have succeeded to create breakthroughs towards progress of mankind, it is therefore the duty of the Indonesian young people to work hard in mastering sciences and technology.

"There is no need for worry about the progress of science and technology which we could achieve, because science and technology are only means for mankind, and are neutral," the president said.

The benefits or damage science and technology would cause would depend entirely on the people who are using it.

It is in this context that it is important for Indonesia's scientists and technologists to fully understand the true values of life, as laid down in the Pancasila.

The president saw the installation that he has just dedicated as a reflection of the firm determination of the Indonesian people to develop and make use of science and technology while always keeping in mind human safety and the conservation of the environment.

## Laos

**USSR-PRC 'Improvement' in Relations Viewed**  
*BK0712034088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Feature by (Santiphap): "Soviet Union and PRC on Road to Improvement of Relations"]

[Text] Respected listeners: In early December the PRC foreign affairs minister paid a visit to the Soviet Union, and in return the Soviet foreign affairs minister will also visit the PRC. The exchange of high-level visits is considered a significant step toward consolidating and strengthening neighborly relations between the two great socialist countries. Both the Soviet and Chinese peoples are convinced that the current exchange of visits will pave the way for a summit meeting between the leaders of the two countries—Mikhail Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping. Regarding this, the Soviet side has repeatedly announced that it would hold the summit meeting anywhere. The Soviet side has not set any preconditions for the summit meeting either. In his speech in Krasnoyarsk and in remarks made during his recent visit to India, the Soviet leader again reiterated the Soviet desire to strengthen and perfect relations with the PRC.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, the Chinese foreign minister held consultations with the Soviet side on ways to further develop bilateral relations and on other international and regional issues, including a settlement of the Cambodian problem and the consolidation of peace and the promotion of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. The meetings between the foreign affairs ministers, and the upcoming summit meeting serve the requirements of the era and the common trend of the world; first and foremost the requirements of the internal development in the regions of the world socialist community, in particular the development of the perestroika in the Soviet Union and the reform movement in the PRC.

Certain Western countries have viewed in a different way the meetings at various levels which are aimed at strengthening Soviet-Chinese relations in order to guarantee world peace and stability. They have intended to create disunity in the socialist camp and to create disadvantageous images of the Soviet Union and the PRC. The Western countries have made a slanderous charge that the restoration of normal relations between the Soviet Union and China would bring about disadvantages to third countries and to various Western countries, and that it would constitute dangerous threats to the contacts and relations between China and various capitalist states. In this regard, the two countries have reiterated in the recent past that the normalization of relations between Moscow and Beijing will not bring about any disadvantage to any state.

The Soviet Union and the PRC share the longest common border in the world. Both countries have worked together to seek favorable conditions from outside to boost their internal developments. They both have sought ways to achieve peace and security in the Far East as well as in the entire Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

The meetings and talks held between the Soviet and PRC foreign affairs ministers will pave the way for the summit meeting and the maintenance of good-neighborly relations between the two socialist countries. They will bring about benefits for the peoples of the two countries as well as durable peace and security in this part of the world. Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, in a news conference held following his talks with the Chinese foreign affairs minister, said: The meeting with the Chinese foreign affairs minister on this occasion marks a significant point of his visit to the Soviet Union because following the meeting an understanding has been achieved on the summit meeting scheduled to be held between Mikhail Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping in the first half of next year; the summit meeting which marks a new pace for relations between the two countries.

**1971 Invasion, Enemy Defeats Recounted**  
*BK0612133588 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0430 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Special "tradition" article marking 40th founding anniversary of LPA, entitled: "The heavy and painful defeat of the United States and the Saigon puppet clique in the 'Lam Som 719 Operation' in central Laos in 1971"]

[Summary] "On 8 February 1971, the Pentagon under the rule of warmongering President Nixon instructed Nguyen Van Thieu, his faithful and loyal lackey, to send the Saigon puppet armed forces to launch a large-scale operation code-named "Lam Som 719" against the areas along the Route 9 Highway in central Laos, aimed at seizing the town of Sepon, taking control of the Route 9 Highway that was their militarily strategic target, and proceeding to launch attacks against and seize Phin, Donghen, Phalan, Seno, and other areas in Savannakhet Province to link the battlefield in South Vietnam with their logistical center in Thailand."

The large-scale 'Lam Som 719 Operation' was carried out by "more than 20,000 soldiers from the Saigon puppet clique's 9th Division that consisted of three brigades and three airborne battalions, three marine brigades, and the Airborne Cavalry Division with the support of the 5th U.S. Armored Division, the 3d U.S. Marine Corps, and the 23d U.S. Infantry Division. Two large U.S. warships and two landing craft with between 1,500 and 2,000 U.S. seamen on board were also anchored in the waters off the Vietnamese coasts in (Ha Tinh) and (Quang Binh) Provinces to direct the operation.

"The operation was also supported by 264 106-mm, 175-mm, and 203-mm artillery pieces, 300 armored personnel carriers, 300 tanks, and some 600 aircraft of various types under the command of Lieutenant General (Huang Son Lam). Lao puppet soldiers from the GM-30.33, 102-(DP), (BV-33.8B) regiments also joined in the enemy operation. Another GM regiment of Lao puppet troops also launched attacks against the Route 9 Highway."

In the initial stage of the operation, some 10,000 soldiers were deployed in several wings to attack the Route 9 Highway under the so-called leapfrog strategy supported by helicopters and armored personnel vehicles. They continually lobbed shells and dropped bombs on the areas with the aim of seizing as many hills as possible. In addition, the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique also set up many logistical centers along the highway and in Quang Tri Province in South Vietnam.

"The U.S. imperialists ordered the Vientiane puppet clique to pressgang a large number of Lao youths into service to serve as their cannon fodder. They also deployed the special forces of the Vientiane puppet clique's GM-30.33 regiment and three other infantry battalions to launch attacks from the west and south against the Route 9 Highway areas in Phin, Nong, Phalan, Nong Boualao, and Houai Meun to link with the operation conducted by the Saigon puppet forces airlifted into the areas east of the route."

By deploying a large number of troops supported with massive barrages by modern artillery pieces and bombings by the countless number of U.S. aircraft to attack the areas, the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique expected to easily wipe out the revolutionary forces so that they would be able to seize the Route 9 areas as well as other areas in Savannakhet Province. But that was a great mistake.

"Strictly executing the sacred order of the party Central Committee and the combat instruction issued by the then Supreme Command of the LPA, beginning on 12 February 1971, our Armed Forces and people launched relentless counterattacks against the enemies in many areas," wiping out several battalions of paratroopers and commandos of the Saigon puppet clique. Subsequently, several prominent figures in the United States admitted that after the stiff resistance was put up by our Armed Forces against the enemy forces in the areas between 19 and 26 February 1971, the operation was already destined to be doomed because by that time more than 5,000 enemy soldiers had already been put out of action by our patriotic forces.

Our Armed Forces also "shot down 250 enemy aircraft. For example, on 12 February, our Armed Forces and people completely wiped out the 3d Airborne Battalion attached to the 3d Regiment, destroyed two artillery positions, and captured alive the regiment commander

and 20 other officers. On 26 February 1971, our Armed Forces wiped out 20 enemy soldiers sent into the areas to reinforce their besieged colleagues."

"On 1 March 1971, the enemies sent more than 10 additional divisions of reinforcements into Laos, thus boosting the number of their soldiers to 50,000." They attempted to seize Sepon and the various hills in the vicinity.

"From 1 to 3 March, our patriotic Armed Forces and people launched attacks against the enemies" on various hills north of Ban Dong and Houai Kasi and "managed to capture more than 100 enemy soldiers, destroyed 54 tanks, and shot down and destroyed 37 aircraft. From 18 to 20 March, the patriotic forces launched attacks against the enemy forces at Ban Dong and Houai Kasi, wiping out a large number of troops attached to the 1st Armored Division and one airborne regiment."

From 8 February to 10 March 1971, "our Armed Forces and people in Savannakhet Province put out of action nearly 10,000 Saigon puppet soldiers, shot down and destroyed more than 500 aircraft, seized or damaged more than armored personnel vehicles and tanks, and seized and destroyed a large quantity of war materiel."

All these feats of arms clearly showed that no other armed forces nor modern weapons and equipment were able to destroy the indignation and patriotism of our Armed Forces and people.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Sends Greetings to 'Arafat**  
*BK0312104388 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0936 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Text] Vientiane, December 3 (KPL)—Acting president of the LPDR, Phoumi Vongvichit, recently sent a message of greetings to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Standing Committee, supreme commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The message was sent on the occasion of the solidarity day with the Palestinian people.

The message said that the peace- and justice-loving people in the world have given their sympathies and supported to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO against the Israeli Zionists in the occupied Arab territory as a result of the political situation which offered no other alternative. The struggle reflects the indomitable nature of the Palestinian people against the further occupation by the Israeli Zionists.

The message, in referring to the Lao Foreign Ministry's statement support of the establishment of the independent Palestine State by the Palestine National Council, pointed out the Lao PDR's full recognition of the independent Palestine State. In this juncture, he extended the

Lao people's solidarity with the fraternal Palestinian people, which he hoped to contribute to promoting peace [and solving] the Middle East problems.

**French Government Delegation Arrives for Visit**  
*BK281110088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 28 Nov 88*

[Text] On the evening of 26 November, a delegation of the Government of the French Republic led by His Excellency Alain Decaux, minister delegate of Franco-phone affairs attached to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Vientiane for an official friendship visit to the LPDR at an invitation of the LPDR Government. The French delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by His Excellency Bountiam Phitsamai, deputy minister of education, culture, and sports, along with many high-ranking cadres concerned.

Marc Menguy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Laos, together with other embassy staff members, were also on hand to welcome the delegation at the airport.

**Received by Phoum Sipaseut**  
*BK2911111388 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0900 GMT 29 Nov 88*

[Text] Vientiane, November 29 (KPL)—H.E. [His Excellency] Phoum Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on November 28 received here the visiting French delegation led by H.E. Alain Decaux, minister delegate attached to the state minister of foreign affairs of France, in charge of Francophone matters.

On this occasion, Phoum Sipaseut highly acclaimed the visit to Laos by the French delegation. Lao vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers also expressed hope that this visit would develop the cooperation between Laos and France. The current economic situation in the Lao PDR, the overall circumstances in introducing new economic management mechanism, and the policy for foreign investment in Laos were briefed to the visiting French delegation. The investment policy was highly valued by the French guests.

H.E. Phoum Sipaseut further informed H.E. Alain Decaux about the foreign policy pursued by the Lao PDR. The special attention was drawn to some issues: The full support by the Lao PDR to the settlement of Kampuchean issue by political means, the encouragement for the good relations and the long-standing brotherly attachment between the peoples of Laos and Thailand and Laos and China.

The two foreign ministers held the same opinions on the current world situation evolving from confrontation to dialogue and compromise for the settlement of conflicts between nations by political means, and for development and peaceful coexistence.

On the morning of the same day, H.E. Alain Decaux and his delegation had a meeting here with the delegation of the Lao Government led by Bountiam Phitsamai, deputy minister of education culture and sports.

The two sides assessed the result of the past cooperation between the two countries. The discussion proceeding in a frank manner was aimed at enlarging the cooperation in many areas such as economy, agriculture, forestry and livestock, technical scientific cooperation, education, mass media. The use of French language was also raised in the meeting.

The visiting French delegation arrived here on November 26 evening for an official visit of friendship to the Lao PDR from November 26-29, 1988 at the invitation of the Lao Government. The delegation was greeted at the airport by H.E. Bountiam Phitsamai and other high-ranking Lao officials. Marc Menguy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Laos and the staff of the French Embassy were also on hand.

**Calls on Phoumi; Ends Visit**  
*BK3011161088 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 30 Nov 88*

[Text] On the morning of 29 November at the Presidential Palace, His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR, received a courtesy call by the delegation of the Government of the Republic of France led by His Excellency Alain Decaux, minister delegate attached to the State Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France in charge of the utilization of the French language.

On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed pleasure on and hailed the visit by Alain Decaux and his party. He wished that relations between the Lao and French Governments be further developed in the interests of the Lao and French peoples.

Phoumi Vongvichit also asked Alain Decaux to convey his greetings to His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France, the French Government, and people.

On this occasion, Mr Alain Decaux also presented the medal marking the bicentennial of the French democratic revolution to Phoumi Vongvichit.

On the afternoon of the same day, Alain Decaux and his party left Vientiane after the 4-day official visit.

**Philippines**

**Aquino Comments on Ties With United States**  
*HK0612153188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1521 GMT  
6 Dec 88*

[Text] Manila, Dec 6 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday that the democratic heritage of the United States and the Philippines, not their security ties, was what tied them together.

"The best hope of lasting friendship between America and the Philippines lies not in a shared perception of international risk nor in accommodations of each other's economic interest but in the renewal of our faith and that gift and common heritage," she said.

She was addressing alumni of the U.S. Government Fulbright scholarship program which has funded the studies of Filipinos in U.S. universities.

Mrs. Aquino lauded the Fulbright program, created after World War II, saying "It was the rare attempt to build an enduring bilateral friendship not by partnership of military and economic convenience but in the hearts and minds of two peoples who hold certain truths to be self-evident."

However, she noted that bilateral relationships had recently been marked by disagreements, saying that "the talk since then has been about military necessity and economic pressures which seem to bend our original high purposes to lower and more pragmatic ends."

Manila and Washington completed in October an agreement on terms for two large U.S. military bases in this country in the last two years of an agreement which expires in 1991.

The negotiations were lengthy and marked by disputes over the compensation Manila would receive for Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

After 1991, a treaty is required to extend the stay of the bases but Mrs. Aquino has not said whether she will seek such a treaty.

"We are careful now to be practical, to accept a lesser improvement in the lives of the common people to avoid greater dangers to the country as a whole" she said, in apparent reference to U.S. offers to hike aid in exchange for the continued stay of the bases.

"Prudence is a watchword in a setting where friendships fired by idealism are fast fading away. We note these changes with some regret, yet also with a firmer resolve to forge ahead," she added.

**Shevardnadze To Visit 21-22 December**  
*HK0712040188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0350 GMT  
7 Dec 88*

[Text] Manila, Dec 7 (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will make an official visit to Manila from December 21-22, the Philippine Foreign Affairs Department announced here Wednesday.

The Soviet official will be coming from Tokyo, department spokesmen said, but other details of the visit were not immediately available.

Department sources said Mr Shevardnadze was likely to meet with President Corazon Aquino and was scheduled to hold important talks with his counterpart Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus on bilateral ties as well as regional and international concerns.

These include a Soviet proposal to withdraw all super-power military forces from Southeast Asia and efforts to solve the Cambodian problem.

The Philippines hosts two major U.S. military bases, while Soviet forces are stationed at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has offered to withdraw from Cam Ranh in exchange for a U.S. pullout from Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base near Manila, but Washington has rejected this as an unequal deal.

Mr Shevardnadze would be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit the Philippines since Mrs Aquino came to power in 1986 and will come at a time when Manila seeks to alter its traditional diplomatic dependence on the United States.

**Government Confirms Visit Plans**  
*HK0712075788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] has confirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit the country.

According to DFA Spokesman Villamor Cardona, Shevardnadze will arrive on 21 December but will leave the next day, 22 December. Cardona cannot give additional details because he is not sure of the purpose of Shevardnadze's visit. Shevardnadze is the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit the country.

USSR-Philippine diplomatic relations were established in 1976. It will be recalled that in October, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed the closure of the U.S. facilities in Clark and Subic in exchange for a Soviet pullout from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

**Antirobbing 'Sharpshooters' Deployed at Airport**  
*HK0612031988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] A special team of soldiers made up of sharpshooters has been deployed at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport by airport General Manager Ed Carascoso to protect returning Filipino expatriates, overseas contract workers and tourists. This was announced by Carascoso in the wake of reports of almost daily holdups and harassment of arriving passengers by criminals at the airport. Incidents involving harassment have been taking place at the MIA [Manila International Airport] Road, Domestic Road, Roxas Boulevard and at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], which are routes taken by passengers arriving in Manila. According to Carascoso, this is only one of the projects approved by President Aquino to clean up the international airport.

**Aquino Said 'Open' to Christmas Cease-Fire**  
*HK0712053188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT  
7 Dec 88*

[Text] Manila, Dec 7 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino indicated here Wednesday that she was open to a Christmas cease-fire with communist guerrillas, but said the rebels must first send her a request for fresh peace talks.

"They will have to send a formal request just to talk," Mrs. Aquino told journalists before a regular cabinet meeting. "We are not discussing a cease-fire at the moment. This is something that has to be discussed."

"It has to be a two-way agreement. It's not possible for the government to just say there is a cease-fire," she added when pressed on the issue.

The largely Roman Catholic country enjoyed an unprecedented two-month respite from the 20-year-old insurgency when the government and the communist National Democratic Front (NDF) signed a Christmas-season truce in late 1986.

The war resumed in January 1987 after the government rejected NDF demands for power-sharing with Mrs. Aquino, who was swept to power by a popular revolt the year before and had hoped to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Church and private groups have urged fresh peace talks but this was rejected by the defense department and Armed Forces, which said the insurgents used the last truce to consolidate their forces and mount a fiercer war.

An average of 10 Filipinos now die every day in the insurgency. The New People's Army (NPA), estimated to have 24,000 members with half of them armed, leads the struggle to create a communist state in the archipelago.

In Quezon Province southeast of here, an NPA commander Wednesday threatened to kill six soldiers held prisoner as a massive military operation to free the captives continued.

Gregorio Rosal, a regional NPA commander, said in a message broadcast live by a radio station in the provincial capital of Lucena that they could be forced to liquidate the prisoners if the military forces cornered them.

"The military has claimed lives. They will have to pay with military lives," Mr. Rosal said in an interview with radio station DW TI from his hideout in the Bondoc peninsula.

An estimated 3,000 ground, air and seaborne troops have been scouring the peninsula since the weekend in search of a company of 80 to 100 NPA regulars led by Mr. Rosal who have been holding the soldiers for more than two months.

The operation was the biggest launched in recent memory to liberate soldiers held by the NPA. The military has vowed to free the prisoners by Christmas.

#### Further on Possible Cease-Fire

HK0712082388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Dec 88

[Text] President C. Aquino clearly stated that there is a possibility of a Christmas cease-fire between the military and the communists. But she immediately added that the first move will not come from the government. The insurgents, she said, should request for a resumption of peace talks. She stressed that this issue has to be a 2-way agreement.

[Begin recording in English in progress] [Aquino] ...to talk to you about that. Remember what I told you a long time ago that they will have to send in a formal request to just talk and [words indistinct] discuss any cease-fire, if possible.

[Reporter] For Christmas, Ma'am?

[Aquino] Well, it has to be a two-way agreement. The government cannot just say that there's a cease-fire. This is something that has to be discussed and studied thoroughly.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Ma'am. [end recording]

**Groups Belittle Ramos' Human Rights Stance**  
HK0712044388 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 7 Dec 88 p 8

[Text] Cause-oriented groups yesterday belittled the "get tough" stance of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos on human rights violators in the Armed Forces.

The Philippine Association of Human Rights Advocates (Pahra) said it was not questioning Ramos' sincerity to punish such violators in the military.

"But it is funny that such things are said only now when, in fact, the abuses of the military have been going on throughout the country and yet no soldier has been punished," Pahra said in a press statement.

Pahra, composed of more than 100 human rights organizations nationwide, was reacting to Ramos' announcement that he would penalize senior military field commanders who would tolerate or fail to stop their men from violating human rights.

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) said it welcomed Ramos' announcement. "But we can only say, 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating.' So we await development in this regard," it said also in a press statement.

This developed as Ramos clarified the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was not branding Left-leaning cause-oriented groups as illegal per se but was merely looking into possible unlawful activities of their individual members.

Ramos told participants in the workshop on international human rights sponsored by the United Nations Center for Human Rights and the Commission on Human Rights (CHR):

"We are not saying that they are insurgent. The defense department and the AFP have no quarrel with any institution in this country but the two are interested in individuals who break the laws."

In referring to militant groups like Bayan, Gabriela [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action] and League of Filipino Students as alleged communist fronts, Ramos said the military was merely quoting a videotaped speech delivered by alleged Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) founder Jose Ma. Sison in Brussels last year.

"We are not saying that these organizations per se are illegal or communist fronts, but we are looking at the actuations of individuals within not only these organizations but all other organizations," Ramos said.

Meanwhile, human rights groups also contested Ramos' claim that only seven percent of the 951 cases filed at the CHR were confirmed to have been committed by AFP, police and paramilitary personnel.

TFDP said that Ramos' statement showed the discrepancy of data held by the CHR and nongovernmental human rights organizations that accused the Aquino Government of committing "heinous crimes" against its people.

TFDP said a major reason for the discrepancy was CHR's mandate to include among human rights violations the acts of private individuals, including "revolutionaries."

"Such mandate is contrary to the accepted international human rights practice which focuses on the performance of a Government in line with the dictum that human rights are state obligations. Additionally, offenses by private individuals are already covered by the penal codes of each country," TFDP said.

Another reason for the discrepancy was the lessening reliance on the CHR by the victims, according to TFDP.

It said some did not result in the prosecution of violators or relief for the victims

**Commander Rejects Peace Zone Proposal**  
*HK0512092388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 5 Dec 88*

[Text] The Camarines Sur military commander has rejected the CBCP's [Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines] proposal to declare zones of peace in some provincial areas. Colonel Rico Toledo insisted that there is peace and order in Camarines Sur. He also said that the military is winning its battle against the rebels in the Bicol Region, preventing them from launching extensive offensives in the region.

**NPA Threatens To Kill Captured Soldiers**  
*HK0712081188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
*0700 GMT 7 Dec 88*

[Excerpt] NPA command spokesman Comrade Rosal warned that they will execute their captive soldiers if they are cornered by the military and if the military operations in Quezon do not stop.

In an interview with radio station DW TI Comrade Rosal said that the lives claimed by the military will be replaced with the lives of the soldiers they hold hostage. Rosal also claimed that those slain during a military operation in Patnanongan, Quezon, were not rebels but innocent civilians. He said that about 3,000 soldiers are in Quezon Province and combing Panilio Island. Yesterday, the military claimed that 15 rebels were killed in the Patnanongan encounter.

[Begin recording] The lives that the military claimed should only be paid with military lives. This was announced by the communist group in Quezon Province and in Southern Tagalog as stated in a report received by DW TI.

The Melito Glor Command was allegedly shouting this slogan as they escaped from a pursuing group of about 3,000 military personnel.

We were able to interview residents who witnessed the incident at the end of the Bundoc Peninsula. They said that the NPA rebels are furious because of the search, destroy, and rescue operations the Southern Luzon Command [Solcom] has launched in the area. The NPA will be forced to retaliate by killing their military hostages. If the military continues its unending strafing, especially in civilian dominated places, we are ready to die, the rebels stated. What about the innocent civilians victimized by the cross fire? The Melito Glor Command spokesman, Comrade Rosal, announced that those killed by bullets were not rebels but ordinary civilians.

Meanwhile, Solcom spokesman Colonel Hernani Figue-roa refuted Rosal's claim and said that this was only a part of the NPA's propaganda because members of the Melito Glor command have verified that about 20 of their comrades have been killed by the military's special forces now deployed in Quezon Province. [passage omitted]

This is Tito Ojeda, reporting from Lucena City. [end recording]

**NPA Navy Activated Reports Military**  
*HK0612045388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 6 Dec 88 pp 1, 19*

[By Wilma N. Yamzon]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said the NPA Navy, called "Tunay na Transportasyong Dagat" (TTD) [True Sea Transportation], has been activated in at least four to five naval points in Southern Tagalog and the Bicol region.

Military intelligence reports said the TTD was formed to counter operations of the Philippine Navy and Philippine Coast Guard's "Bantay Dagat" [Sea Patrol], a group providing support operations against arms landing in the country.

Earlier, reports has said the NPA used some islands in Southern Tagalog and Bicol as landing points for modern guns from abroad.

The islands also serve as the rebels' jump-off points to escape from military operations, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] reports.

**Allocation for NPA Arms Purchases From Abroad**  
*HK0512063788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 5 Dec 88 pp 1, 6*

[By staff writer Julius F. Fortuna]

[Text] New People's Army guerrillas have been allocated P [pesos] 15 million of CPP funds to purchase arms and ammunition from abroad, aimed at improving the rebels' firepower, captured documents show.

The allocation comes from the total P32.25-million budget for 1988 of the NPA, military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

The outlay was reportedly approved by the CPP leadership late last year.

The information came from some 2,000 pages of original documents seized by the military in raids on the rebels' urban areas early this year. The documents were contained in 100 computer diskettes made available to journalists from which a special report of the SOUTH magazine was based.

Sources of the GLOBE said, however, that the P32.25 million does not include the budget allocated for the cadres of the CPP organs under party supervision.

It was learned that the umbrella National Democratic Front (NDF), which coordinates political groups including the CPP, has a separate financing scheme, supported by its international network.

The documents reported that the arms purchases from abroad carried a codename "MX" and purchases from local sources amounted to some P2 million.

It was also reported that the rebels' logistics section (N4) have been spending substantial amounts of money on explosives since 1986, the year President Aquino rose to power.

Party guidelines have been urging its local commands to improve the capability of the NPA to operate behind "enemy lines," or areas controlled by the Armed Forces.

The London-based SOUTH magazine also said that last year, the rebels acquired 216 kilograms of TNT, "about half of it for use in Mindanao."

However, some units of the communist-led guerrilla army have yet to receive proper political guidance on the use of explosives from the general command, the magazine said.

Some political commissars, according to the documents, have urged the rebel army not to use explosives because of their negative "political effect" on the population, but the NPA general command has urged continuing seminars on the use of explosives.

The NPA has been reported to have caused the destruction of bridges in Mindanao and Bicol, but responsibility for the attacks has never been officially admitted by the guerrillas' general staff.

The documents also reported that some 122 rebels have already been trained in the techniques of explosives' warfare to assist its regular troops, now equipped with a little more than 7,000 high-powered firearms.

"But if the NPA's firepower is less awesome than initially suspected, its political influence appears to be spreading," SOUTH said in reporting on the seized documents.

Party leaders have been saying that its membership total some 35,000 and that CPP-led organizations exist in many urban and rural "sanctuaries."

New People's Army 1988 Budget

	Pesos (million)
1. Operational expenses (General Command/Staffs)	3.00
2. Special campaigns	18.00
A. MX (a major arms purchase venture abroad)	15.00
B. OP (operations)	1.00
C. National campaigns	2.00
3. Subsidy to main units	3.00
4. Training and conferences	0.65
A. Military Conferences	0.10
B. Military Training	0.20
C. Explosives	0.15
D. Radio Communications	0.10
E. Med. etc. (Medical Sector)	0.10
5. National hardware and explosives purchases	2.00
6. International Work	1.60
A. Training/Seminars	1.00
B. Coordination/Solidarity/Diplomatic Work	0.50
C. Finance Business	0.10
7. Technical Upgrading	2.00
A. NRN/BC Com Nati... Radio/Network/Comms.	1.00
B. Explosives R & D	0.50
C. Facilities	0.50
8. Contingencies	2.00
Grand Total	32.25

Double-Digit Inflation Expected Last Quarter  
*HK0512111988 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 5 Dec 88 p 49*

[By Emmanuel V. Bernardo]

[Excerpt] Despite the recent reduction in gasoline prices, transport fares and power rates, government planners continue to anticipate a double-digit inflation rate for the rest of 1988.

Inflation, or the average increase in the prices of basic commodities and services, jumped by 8.97 percent in the first eight months of the year. Although it slowed to 7.61 percent in September, the inflation rate for the last quarter is still being anticipated to gallop to a double-digit level of at least 10 percent.

While a handful of producers have pledged to lower their prices in accordance with President Aquino's appeal, the Christmas pressure on price movements and the apparent resistance of a bigger number of businessmen to heed the President's call are expected to heavily tell on the final inflation rate for the entire year.

Some sectors, in fact, observe that prices of most basic commodities could continue to spiral because of the lack of penalties imposed on would-be violators, such as imprisonment or fines. [passage omitted]

### Thailand

#### American MIA Activists Arrested Near Laos

BK0712013588 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
7 Dec 88 p 3

[Text] Three American activists attempting to publicize a reward for the safe return of US prisoners of war they believe are held in Indochina were arrested on a technicality, fined and released, police said yesterday.

"We charged them as foreigners changing residence without informing the authorities," said Pol Lt Khomsan Surin, in Nakhon Phanom.

Pol Lt Khomsan said the arrests on Monday came on instructions from Bangkok to stop the three Americans from releasing reward notices into the Mekong River that forms the border between Thailand and Laos.

Police identified the three American MIA activists as Amos R. Townsend, 51, from New Hampshire, Michael J. Bates, 38, from Ohio, and George R. Handyside, 33, from Georgia. They were fined 2,000 baht each for violation of a rarely-enforced regulation on foreigners residing in Thailand.

"Their behaviour indicated that they were planning to launch leaflet activities, but we have no law to charge them on that, so we had to charge them for failing to inform immigration police of a change in residence. This is meant as a deterrent," Pol Lt Khomsan said.

The policeman said the three Americans registered in a hotel in Bangkok and later moved to rent a house in Nakhon Phanom.

The three could not be reached for comment, but police said they were seeking information on missing Americans and trying to publicize a reward for their safe return.

The \$2.4 million reward, put up by conservative American legislators, is meant to persuade officials from Laos and Vietnam to defect with at least one of their prisoners.

Washington has disavowed such independent private efforts to resolve the fate of some 2,400 Americans listed as missing in Indochina.

It says there is no information to prove that American prisoners are still held in Indochina, but does not have sufficient information to eliminate that possibility.

#### Panel Reviews Stance on U.S. Copyrights Issues

BK0712011988 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
7 Dec 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The International Economic Relations Committee held an urgent meeting last night to reconsider Thailand's position on the deadlocked negotiations with the United States on copyright and drug patent issues being held in Canada, government sources said.

The sources said Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, the committee's chairman, called the meeting after he received a telex from the Thai delegation, led by Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayarn, which is attending the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting in Montreal yesterday.

Phong relayed the message to the Cabinet and sought approval to call the meeting—instead of discussing the issue in the plenary Cabinet session, the sources said.

"The message, according to Phong, is that the negotiations have hit snags and the Thai government may have to redefine its positions for the Thai negotiators. He also invited members of the International Economic Relations Committee and ministers concerned to discuss the issue right after the Cabinet deliberations," one source said.

If the Thai and the U.S. negotiators failed to iron out differences in a draft "record of discussion", due to be signed by Subin and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on Dec 12, the United States will most likely drop Thailand from the list of beneficiaries of the US Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] on Dec 15.

The urgent meeting began at 6 pm and lasted about an hour and a half. However, at the end, the ministers failed to take a common stand on the review.

Emerging from the meeting, Phong said that disagreements remain on almost all issues involved, which include copyrights, computer software protection and patents.

Asked whether Thailand will lose its GSP privileges, Phong said, "Nobody can predict that. It's still a toss-up. Let's wait and see."

Phong said that the committee and the Thai government must take a stand and inform the Thai delegation prior to Dec 12. The delegation is presently attending the midterm review of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade talks in Montreal.

At the same time, the Thai team is also locked in talks with its U.S. counterparts on bilateral issues.

Phong admitted that the US was "demanding" and "pretty tough".

"But we have got to continue the negotiations and a decision will definitely be taken. Don't panic," Phong said. [passage omitted]

**ASEAN Officials To Hold 'Special Meeting'**  
*BK0612114988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
6 Dec 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that ASEAN foreign ministers will hold a special meeting to assess the latest developments on a possible Kampuchean settlement.

Sitthi said that senior ASEAN officials will meet in Bangkok in the middle of January to exchange views on developments in the Kampuchean situation which have occurred since the informal meeting among the Kampuchean parties that was held in Bogor, Indonesia, this past summer.

Consultations among ASEAN countries are imperative given the current developments surrounding the 10-year-old problem, he said.

The minister welcomed the results of the Moscow meeting between Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze.

The upcoming Sino-Soviet summit, to be held next year, will have a positive impact on the settlement of the Kampuchean issue, according to Sitthi.

He added that Thailand has said all along that the Soviet Union can play a constructive role in bringing peace to war-torn Kampuchea.

There is a possibility that the ten-year conflict could come to an end after the two foreign ministers' meeting last week. "They will meet again in Beijing next year," Sitthi said.

He said the scheduled special ASEAN meeting in February would be made easier if both Moscow and Beijing agree on the framework and timetable of Vietnam's troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. [passage omitted]

**Central Bank Affirms Monetary Policy**  
*BK0612033988 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
5 Dec 88 pp 13, 24

[By Watchara Charunsantikun]

[Text] The Bank of Thailand has reaffirmed that it has a clear policy direction to support both short- and long-term monetary restructuring to ensure sufficient financial resources in coping with high economic growth rate.

By this, the central bank can prevent a tight money situation, which can deflate the country's economy and lead to recession, said Governor Kamchon Sathirakun.

He insists that the clear-cut policy direction will be sufficient to prod the economy to grow steadily, though there might be tight money in the short term. He said the authorities will ensure that there is adequate money supply in the money market system by promoting savings mobilization and the inflow of foreign funds.

"I will not permit too much tight money, which can deflate the economy and lead further to recession now that loan demand and credit extension by commercial banks is continuing. At the same time, I do not want to see extravagance or overspending," said Kamchon.

His deputy, Chawalit Thanachanan said monetary policy supervision is a challenge to the capability of the central bank, which has to play more of a role in effecting changes and adjustments in the country's monetary structure.

But he admitted that there exists a short-term problem due to the disparity in the savings and investment capital, and that the situation has forced the country to rely too much on foreign capital and loans.

Looking at the short term, savings still remain far under the demand for investment capital. This has pushed the country into a situation where there is a growing current account deficit.

This is worrisome, according to Dr Olan Chaiprawat, executive vice president of Siam Commercial Bank, who predicted that the country will face a current account deficit of up to Bt [baht] 100 billion next year, nearly doubling this year's Bt50 billion figure.

Though such a possibility exists, the central bank, which has the data and figures, still does not want to predict that the current account deficit will be that astronomical. This is because the current account deficit was predicted at Bt40-50 billion this year and so far there is no sign of miscalculation.

It was also predicted that the country's trade deficit will be up to Bt92 billion for this year, but during the first 10 months, the actual figures exceeded the estimated when they reached Bt78-80 billion.

"The uptrend in the current account deficit reflects the need of the central bank to have a clear monetary policy on foreign capital for direct investment. It has to accommodate the private sector to attain a reasonable degree of flexibility in bringing in foreign capital," said Chawalit.

This, he said, will involve the policy of the Board of Investment, which has to support the private sector in the area of investment capital inflow for international trading.

Another point is for the country to have more securities listed on the stock exchange to attract foreign investment. At the same time, interest rate policy must be

adopted to encourage external borrowings in the private sector. At this point, commercial banks will have to fully assume the role of investment banks in advising and providing coverage against currency risks for clients, said the deputy governor.

The central bank will need a few years to tackle the immediate problem of disparity in the growth of savings and demand for investment capital. It has to support savings in the public and private sector.

The government has to be cautious with its spending while trying to boost tax revenues. This does not mean that it will resort to tax increases. For the long term, there is the necessity for the authorities to implement monetary restructuring by increasing the types of monetary instrument and expanding the role of the stock exchange.

"I may have an optimistic perception on the economic situation but I am also cautious," said Chawalit. But he added with confidence that the country still has much room to grow in the areas of exports and investment potential in the future despite the increasing current account deficit.

He said the country's economic fundamentals are strong enough to bear the load because the deficit will be fruitful in the long term, when the economy expands steadily at a high rate.

Chawalit admitted that it is possible for Thailand to see a current account deficit of Bt100 billion next year, or 5-6 percent of gross domestic product [GDP]. "But we cannot just look at this point alone particularly by comparing with past performance," he said.

He explained that he once did not foresee the current account deficit to exceed 2.5-3.5 percent of GDP. At this point, other factors must be taken into account such as the external debt outstanding in comparison with GDP.

The public and private sectors show the external debt outstanding of US\$7 billion, said Chawalit.

Besides, one must look at the debt-service ratio, which is only 14 percent of total export earnings, he said. He also explained that Thailand's foreign reserve position has become more stable and it is accepted by international financial institutions. This situation is far different from four years ago.

Chawalit said there might have been some mistakes in the central bank's decisions on monetary matters, which caused higher current account deficit, but the economic fundamentals are strong enough to enable a turnaround, because the economy is growing with equilibrium.

He played down the concern that the close link between the baht and the U.S. dollar, has led to depreciation in the Thai currency that is already Bt21 per 100 yen and this

could lead to imported inflation. We are monitoring the situation closely and not worried because currency exchange rates are responsible for inflation by just one third," he said.

By changing the portions in the basket of currencies, the formula on which the baht is based, the Thai currency could appreciate to Bt24 per U.S. dollar or to Bt22-23 as in the past which is not acceptable. "Because our foreign exchange policy has to accommodate exports, which are considered as top priority," he said.

He said the basket of currencies reflects a moderate path taken by the central bank during the past four years. The baht value can be considered as strong and consistent. By this, foreign bank branches in Thailand have been able to expand business operations.

"This is the evidence which confirms that we have been on the right track. Had we not done so, it could have been a serious mistake," he added.

The central bank supports foreign banks setting up representative offices here. "There are already 32 but more are also welcome," he said.

**Pact Signed on Cooperation Projects With PRC**  
*BK0612083388 Bangkok Domestic Service in English*  
*0000 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Thailand and China have agreed to exchange cooperation and assistance in 52 agricultural and public health projects for 1988 and 1989. Of the total number, 27 projects will be carried out by Thailand, while the remaining 25 will be implemented by the Chinese side. Thai and Chinese officials reached the agreement at the meeting of the Joint Commission on Thai-Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation held last month in Beijing. An agreement to that effect was officially signed in Beijing between Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and Chinese Agriculture Minister (Chen Chongyang). The two sides also agreed that the next meeting of the commission will be held in Thailand around November or December next year.

**Iraq Buys 45,000 Metric Tons of Thai Rice**  
*BK0712014588 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*7 Dec 88 p 21*

[Text] Iraq has agreed to purchase 45,000 tonnes of Thai rice to welcome the first trade agreement between two countries, which vow to bring the volume of two-way trade to US\$100 in the next three years.

Deputy Commerce Minister Chuchip Hansawat said the Thai delegation struck a success in its recent visit to Iraq, during which three rice exporters—Chaiyaphon Rice Co, Sun Hua Seng Co, and Hong Yia Seng Co—signed a

contract to sell 45,000 tonnes of rice at US\$300 per tonne C&F [cost and freight] to the Middle East country. The contract provides a credit line of 18 months to the buyer.

Chuchip said the contract represents a spin-off of the meeting because Iraq is badly in need of imported goods following its protracted war with Iran. The Thai delegation met with representatives of the Iraqi government led by Hashim 'Ali al-'Ubaydi. Agreement was reached that bilateral trade should be boosted to US\$100 between 1989-1991.

**King Addresses Troops at Oath-taking Ceremony**  
*BK0312115988 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5  
in Thai 0955 GMT 3 Dec 88*

[Speech by King Phumiphon Adunyadet at the annual trooping of the color of the Royal Guards in Bangkok marking his 5 December birthday—live]

[Text] The queen and I are very happy to see the strength and unity of the Royal Guards units at this oath-taking ceremony and trooping of the color. Thank you for all the pledges and wishes that you have offered us from your sincerity and friendship. I wish all soldiers my sincere blessings and friendship in return.

Our country has enjoyed full and stable independence and freedom to this day because all the Thai people uphold their nation and are doing their respective duties in mutual cooperation. The soldiers constitute a major strength of the nation for their role in national defense as well as in carrying out relief operations and ensuring the sense of security necessary for development toward peace and prosperity. In this regard, soldiers must put the national interest above all else in whatever they do.

Changes in the international and domestic situation at present are of a more complicated nature and harder to understand. The soldiers must perform their duties with determination, by using good judgment and wisdom, in the spirit of a free people who are free in their thinking as well as their action. They must uphold as their ultimate goal the stability and prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people. They must also strictly uphold the following three important disciplines:

- First, they must fully understand the purpose of the duties they are carrying out;
- Second, they must cooperate with others in doing their work, but this must not be interference in others' affairs;
- Third, and most important, they must uphold the principle of self-reliance instead of depending on any particular individual or any particular country.

I appeal to all the Royal Guard units to seek to understand those points clearly and, on that basis, perform their duties wisely and rationally so that they can make use of their skills and their understandings in carrying out their tasks in mutual cooperation and in unity until the final goals are achieved. In this way they will contribute to creating stability and prosperity for Thailand, thereby enabling it to preserve its independence forever.

May the power of the Triple Gems [the Lord Buddha, his teachings, and Buddhist monks], all the sacred powers believed in by the Thai people, and the power of their sincere loyalty to the nation protect all the soldiers so that they are safe from all enemies and dangers. May they have physical, mental, and intellectual strength so that they can effectively perform their major as well as minor tasks, and have happiness, prosperity and success for all their wishes.

**Chatchai Meets Indian Foreign Affairs Official**  
*BK0212083588 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 2 Dec 88*

[Text] The visiting Indian minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, accompanied by Permanent Secretary of the Thai Foreign Ministry M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi, called on Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at Government House at 1500 today. With the prime minister were Secretary General to the Prime Minister General Panya Singsakda and spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office Dr Suwit Yotmani.

The Indian official expressed sympathy for the flood victims in the southern provinces of Thailand. He said that his current visit is part of a tour of ASEAN countries in an effort to find a solution to the Cambodian problem. India believes that the present international political climate is favorable for peace in the region, with the ongoing talks between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers and the likelihood of a summit between the Chinese and Soviet leaders in the near future. He said that the Soviet party general secretary's recent visit to India enabled the two sides to hold discussions on various matters.

The Indian official also mentioned the recent visit to India by Princess Sirinthorn. He said the Indian people were impressed by her versatility. He invited the prime minister to make a visit to India to strengthen bilateral relations. The prime minister said he also shared the hope that peace will be restored in Cambodia as he had been told by Nguyen Co Thach about Vietnam's intention to pull out troops from both Laos and Cambodia. Prime Minister Chatchai accepted in principle the invitation for him to visit India to strengthen relations.

**PRC's Li Peng Extends Sympathy on Floods**  
*BK0212184288 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO  
in Chinese 2 Dec 88 p 4*

[Text] Chinese Premier Li Peng has sent a telegram to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to express concern and sympathy for the floods in southern Thailand. The telegram reads:

Bangkok.

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand His Excellency Chatchai Chunhawan:

The southern part of your country has been hit by terrible floods, causing great losses in lives and property for the people in the flood areas. On behalf of the PRC Government and people, I would like to express my deep sympathy and solicitude to you and through you to your government and the people of the disaster areas.

[Signed] PRC Premier Li Peng.

[Dated] 29 November 1988, Beijing.

### Vietnam

**Commentary Outlines Pullout From Cambodia**  
*BK0612133088 Hanoi International Service in English*  
*1000 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] From the 15 to 21 December, Vietnam will pull out the remaining 18,000 of the 50,000 Army volunteers to be withdrawn from Kampuchea in 1988. Here is our radio comment on this event.

The withdrawal of the 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea has been carried out since June this year. Since then, Vietnam has withdrawn 32,000 troops from Kampuchea and since 1982 Vietnam has conducted 7 partial troop pullouts. This year, the troop withdrawal is a great significance given the [words indistinct] the repatriation of the command of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea as the much greater numbers of officers and men than previous troops pull-outs.

This year's withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers has been hailed as an act of good will and timely decision with positive influence on the process of solving the Kampuchea issue. In this connection, a spokesman for the Indian government noted that the Vietnamese troop pullout facilitates the settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

For his part, the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Ali Alatas, considered Vietnamese troop withdrawal an important factor contributing to establishing a durable peace in the region. It should be recalled that formerly there was skepticism in some part of the world, especially in the West, about the sincerity of the Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea. By now, such skepticism has dissipated and now the general consensus is that Vietnam has actually been withdrawing its Army volunteers from Kampuchea.

White House Spokesman Fitzwater acknowledged that Vietnam is withdrawing 50,000 troops from Kampuchea. The Japanese news agency KYODO stated that Hanoi leadership is speeding up the tempo of its troop pullout from Kampuchea.

The withdrawal of 50,000 troops demonstrated ipso facto that the Kampuchea issue is entering the final stage. A high-ranking officer of the Thai Defense Ministry held that the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese troops to be completed in the coming days is a trustworthy act.

A representative of the Australian Foreign Ministry affirmed that this Vietnamese troop pullout is a great significance to confidence building in the world and to dissipating skepticism on this issue.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have invited foreign newsmen and those who are interested in the Kampuchea situation to witness the coming pullout of the Vietnamese troops who will return either by sea route or mainland road. Reports from Phnom Penh said large numbers of news media workers have registered to come to Kampuchea to cover this event.

Certainly, it was another chance for the world to see how Vietnam demonstrates her good will in the process of solving the Kampuchea problem. The withdrawal of the last contingent of 50,000 Vietnamese troops in the coming days has created a strong impact on public opinion. The six previous troop pullouts and this seventh one demonstrate Vietnam's constant effort in creating favorable conditions for an early settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

**'Arafat Thankful for SRV 'Unswerving Support'**  
*BK0712023088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1430 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the International Day for Solidarity With the Palestinian People on 29 November, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat affirming the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and firm support of the Palestinian peoples' struggle.

On 3 November 1988, Chairman 'Arafat sent a message of thanks to Chairman Do Muoi. The message reads in part as follows:

The Palestinian people feel very proud of the unswerving support that the party, government, and people of Vietnam have reserved for them in their patriotic struggle, especially during this important and decisive stage.

Your comrades' support has further enhanced our strength and determination to continue to carry out our heroic struggle until victory, in order to put an end to the

occupation of Palestinian territory, regain national independence, and establish an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

**Foreign Ministry Statement on Afghan Proposal**  
*BK0612121688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1125 GMT 6 Dec 88*

[Text] On 6 December, our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued the following statement:

Addressing the Afghan Grand Assembly recently, Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, denounced Pakistan for continuing to violate the Geneva accord and interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, thus threatening the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Afghanistan. He also put forth a five-point proposal, that includes the convening of an international conference on Afghanistan aimed at affirming and guaranteeing the neutral and nonaligned statute of Afghanistan and formulating an international aid program for its socioeconomic development.

Everybody knows that the Geneva accord on Afghanistan has been in effect for 6 months now and that the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have demonstrated goodwill in scrupulously implementing all the stipulations of the accord. The Soviet Union has completed the withdrawal of half of the number its troops from Afghanistan on schedule. In the meantime, the opposing party has violated the accord seriously and systematically by continuing to interfere grossly in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, thus straining the situation in this country and causing concern to all those who attach interested to peace in Afghanistan and this region of the world.

Against this background, the new proposals put forth by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan constitute new important and urgent steps aimed at ending the conflict and restoring peace in Afghanistan in conformity with the earnest aspirations of the Afghan people and for the benefit of peace and stability in the region.

The government and people of Vietnam support this new initiative of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan and resolutely demand that all opposing forces scrupulously implement all clauses of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan. They also demand an end to outside intervention into the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The government and people of Vietnam once again affirm their unwavering support for the revolutionary cause of the fraternal people of Afghanistan, aimed at restoring peace in their country and working toward establishing a government on a broad basis and building an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Afghanistan so as to contribute regional peace and stability.

**Mass Meeting Celebrates Lao National Day**  
*BK0212041088 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT*  
*1 Dec 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 1—A mass meeting was held in Ha Dong, the provincial capital of Ha Son Binh this morning to mark the 13th national day of the Lao Democratic People's Republic (Dec. 1).

Prominent among the participants were Nguyen Dinh So, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party's committee; Nguyen Nhieu, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and Phan Dinh Vinh, vice president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association.

Lao Ambassador Bouasy Chaleunsouk was also present.

Vuong Van Bien, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee and president of the province's chapter of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, delivered a speech hailing the substantial achievements recorded by the Lao people over the past 13 years, which he said, have marked the unceasing growth and strength of the Lao revolution, and of the Lao-Vietnamese-Kampuchean solidarity.

**Leaders Send Greetings to Laos**  
*BK0212034888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1430 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[Text] Today the leading comrades of our country's party, state and national assembly sent a message of greetings to their LPDR counterparts. The message reads:

We sincerely convey to the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal multiethnic people of Laos our closest sentiments and warmest greetings.

Thirteen years ago, on 2 December 1975, the heroic multiethnic Lao people led by the glorious LPRP and uniting around the Lao patriotic front launched a concerted general offensive and uprising to gain power throughout the country and establish the LPDR. By this great exploit, the multiethnic Lao people wrote a page of glorious history and ushered the beautiful land of Laos into a new era—an era of peace, independence, unification, and socialism.

In their glorious revolutionary cause, the Lao people of various nationalities, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, have surmounted all difficulties and trials, foiling all enemy schemes of sabotage and division and obtaining great achievements of important significance in political, socio-economic, security and national defense domains, thus gradually stabilizing and improving their life, ceaselessly raising the LPDR's international prestige and making worthy contributions

to the enhancement on the great friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and to the maintenance of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at those important achievements and sincerely wish the Lao people of all nationalities still greater successes in implementing the resolutions adopted at the Fourth LPRP National Congress in the spirit of renovation.

"We note with satisfaction that the militant solidarity, the close friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of our two countries have been constantly consolidated and developed. The Vietnamese people pledge, together with the Lao people, to do their utmost to protect that pure and faithful relationship.

"In the spirit of renovation, our two countries will tirelessly strive to make the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos more effective so as to increase each country's potentials and consolidate the position and power of our two country's revolution."

We avail ourselves of this occasion to extend the sincere and profound gratitude of the CPV and the government and people of Vietnam for the wholehearted support and valuable assistance which the LPRP and the government and multiethnic people of Laos have been provided to our Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos be unceasingly consolidated and developed in a satisfactory manner.

May you, comrades, enjoy good health and score numerous achievements in your lofty duties.

On this occasion, our foreign minister also sent a message of greetings to his Lao counterpart.

**NHAN DAN Hails LPDR Anniversary**  
*BK0512134788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*2300 GMT 1 Dec 88*

[NHAN DAN 2 December editorial: "Important Achievements of the LPDR"]

[Text] On 2 December 1975, the political armed uprising led by the Combined Executive Committee of the entire Lao people to win over the administration countrywide won a glorious victory. The coming into being of the LPDR ushered in a new stage of development of the Lao people, making a big contribution to the cause of peace, stability, cooperation and development in Southeast Asia.

Over the past 13 years, the Lao people, uniting around the LPRP headed by esteemed and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, have brought into full play the historical victory of 2 December, overcome many new difficulties and ordeals, and obtained great achievements in all fields of national defense and socialist construction. The administration at all levels has been strengthened with every passing day. The people's armed forces have comprehensively matured to firmly defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and maintain security and order throughout the country. The national economy has been restored and developed. Major achievements have been scored in agricultural production with rice production volume nearly doubling that of the preliberation years.

Laos now no longer needs to import grain. It can meet its own demands for grain and have some reserve among the people. In June, the Lao state set forth the strategic guideline for developing agriculture until the year 2000 to achieve considerable volume of agricultural products and goods of high quality and diversified structures to meet domestic need and export requirements and serve as premises for industrial development.

Since the end of 1986, implementing various decisions of the Council of Ministers on renovating the economic management mechanism in the spirit of the 4th LPRP Congress resolution, many industrial enterprises and handicrafts in Laos have operated with encouraging initial results. On the strength of experiences acquired over the 2 years of implementing various amended and improved policies suitable to the requirements of renovating socioeconomic management and of development, the communication and transportation network has expanded, and the cultural, public health, and education sectors have all achieved great progress.

In the international arena, with a foreign policy of independence, self-reliance and peace, the LPDR's prestige has constantly risen. The voice from Vientiane carries no small authority. The LPDR together with Vietnam and the PRK have successively put forth many initiatives and proposals to peacefully settle the Cambodia problem, and ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The seven-point proposal to establish a region of peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia put forth by the LPDR at the recent Jakarta informal meeting has been welcomed and highly praised. While attentively strengthening solidarity, friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, the PRK, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, the LPDR has taken measures to improve relations with its neighboring countries. Those efforts have helped promote the trend for dialogue and create favorable conditions for the process of negotiation to settle the outstanding problems in the region.

Our people rejoice at the fraternal LPDR's achievements as well as at the relations of militant solidarity and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and Laos which are developing increasingly fine. In the new stage, these relations have constantly expanded and developed in depth under fruitful forms aimed at achieving high quality and efficiency in practical support of national construction and defense of the people in each individual country.

Together with the fraternal Lao people, we pledge to do our utmost so that the Vietnam-Laos friendship tree remains ever green and fruitful.

**Indonesia's Alatas Cited on Cambodian Talks**  
*BK0612045588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Text] According to foreign sources, addressing a news conference convened by the Indonesian Foreign Ministry in Jakarta on 1 December, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas pointed out that the agreements reached at the informal meeting in Bogor to discuss the key issues concerning an overall political solution to the Cambodian problem must serve as a starting point for the informal meeting in Jakarta scheduled in late January or early February 1989.

**Communiqué on Air Crash Victims' Compensation**  
*BK0612100188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 3 Dec 88

[Communiqué on the Indemnification of 9 September 1988 air crash victims in Bangkok]

[Text] The General Department of Civil Aviation and Insurance Company of Vietnam releases the following communiqué:

1. Effective 8 December 1988, the General Department of Civil Aviation will receive the victims' surviving dependents to provide guidance for making statements and completing procedures to receive indemnities from Air Vietnam that is liable to pay for losses and damages caused to the passengers, luggage, goods and jewels.

2. For the beginning, the General Department of Vietnam Civil Aviation will pay indemnities to discharge all its liability for luggage, goods, and jewels of victims in accordance with the stipulations of Article 22 of the 1929 Warsaw Convention, and will temporarily advance an amount of money due to its responsibility to passengers, in order to resolve initial problems.

3. The General Department of Vietnam Civil Aviation will ask the dependents of each victim to come and complete the necessary procedures. Moreover, the

dependents of victims may contact the General Department beforehand so that a proper reception plan can be established by the department. In case the dependents involved can not come personally, they may write and request the General Department of Civil Aviation to forward statement forms to them.

All processing of statements will be completed expeditiously and conveniently and the victims' legal recipients may receive monetary indemnities right at their home address or at any other address requested.

Victims' surviving dependents can contact and be received at the Department of Transportation of the General Department of Vietnam Civil Aviation in Gia Lam, Hanoi, telephone number 71514, extension 243 or 245.

**Hanoi Municipality Reviews People's Council Work**  
*BK0612063988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 6 Dec 88

[Text] Hanoi Municipality recently held a conference to review the results of 1 year of implementing the statute of people's council activities promulgated by the Council of State on 17 November 1987.

After 1 year of implementation of the statute, the people's councils at all levels in Hanoi Municipality have made initial progress in the drive for democratization and openness, thereby gradually enhancing their efficiency. Their meeting with the people, their contact with the local constituents, and their settlement of citizens' grievances and denunciations have begun to be improved.

In its report, the Secretariat of the Hanoi Municipal People's Council also reviewed the remaining weaknesses and deficiencies in the activities of people's councils, especially at the subward, village, and township levels. At these levels, people's council activities still have a formalist character, with the people's committees making decisions on everything. The secretariats of people's councils in many districts, wards, villages, and subwards have not yet satisfactorily fulfilling their role and functions as defined by the law. The appointment of cadres in some districts, wards, cities, subwards, villages, and townships have not met the requirements of their tasks. A number of people's council members have failed to discharge their functions.

The conference reviewed the relationship between people's councils and party committee echelons, which has not been clearly defined. The people's councils' relationship with the Fatherland Front has not been implemented in strict accordance with the statute. [words indistinct] The conference also discussed the tasks which the people's councils in Hanoi should concentrate on fulfilling between now and the next people's councils elections at all levels in 1989.

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